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THE

Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION"

VOL. XXIV.—NEW SERIES, No. 994.] LONDON: WEDNESDAY, NOV. 16, 1864. PRICE {UNSTAMPED.. 5d. / STAMPED..... 6d.}

NEW CONGREGATIONAL CHAPEL, IPSWICH.

AN APPEAL TO THE FRIENDS OF RELIGION

FROM THE

CHURCH AND CONGREGATION ASSEMBLING IN SALEM CHAPEL, ST. GEORGE'S-STREET, IPSWICH,

ON BEHALF OF A

NEW CONGREGATIONAL CHAPEL

TO BE ERECTED (D.V.) IN

CROWN-STREET, IPSWICH.

For nearly twenty years we have laboured under a great disadvantage in our present place of worship. The want of room and conveniences has incommoded the worshippers, hindered usefulness, and been detrimental to the health of the preacher.

The Sabbath-school, numbering between two and three hundred children, has not had any Schoolroom for more than ten years; the children are taught in the pews, which often gives offence to the seat-holders. During the public worship they sit in different parts of the Chapel, sometimes in the aisles, causing great inconvenience to the teachers and congregation.

For a long time we have made efforts to purchase land adjoining the Chapel, to make it more commodious, and to build a schoolroom; but all our attempts have failed.

The Providence of God has now opened our way out of these difficulties, and we have bought a most suitable site upon which we purpose to build a Chapel to seat 900 persons, and a schoolroom to accommodate about 400 children.

The probable outlay will be 2,500*l.*, towards which the Church and Congregation will give 700*l.*; the Minister has engaged to collect 1,000*l*, including 100*l.* given by Samuel Morley, Esq., of London; 100*l.* given by J. P. Fitzgerald, Esq., of Boulge Hall, and 50*l.* by the Minister's own family.

We hope this great work has been begun from a pure motive—from a conviction of its necessity, and from clear intimations of God's will to "arise and build."

Ministers and Laymen, who have been consulted on this case, have expressed their sympathy with, and their approbation of it.

We therefore make, in the name of our common Saviour, a respectful, earnest, and confident appeal to the friends of religion to aid us in this good work.

JOHN GAY, Minister,
JAMES SENTON,
JOHN MUDD,
WILLIAM HENRY BUCKINGHAM,
SAMUEL MORTIMER ORRISS,
JAMES BLOOMFIELD,
JOHN COX,
} Managing Committee.

We, as Ministers resident in Ipswich, and esteeming Mr. Gay, "very highly in love for his work's sake," cordially recommend this case to the benevolent and liberal aid of the Christian public.

ELIEZER JONES, Tacket-street Chapel,
JOHN RAVEN, Nicholas Chapel,
JAMES WEBB, Stoke-green Chapel,
T. M. MORRIS, Turret-green Chapel,
JOSEPH FLOYD, Wesleyan Chapel, Museum-street,
JOHN COX, Burlington Chapel,
THOMAS POOCK, Bethesda Chapel.

The following gentlemen, resident in the town and neighbourhood, have also much pleasure in commending this case to all who desire to extend the cause of religion:—

JOHN PURCELL FITZGERALD, M.A., Justice of the Peace for the County of Suffolk.
EDWARD GRIMWADE, Esq., Ex-Mayor and Justice of the Peace for the Borough of Ipswich,
HENRY CLARKE, Esq.,
WILLIAM FRAZER, Esq.,
WILLIAM PRETTY, Esq.,
WILLIAM CLARKE, Esq.

Communications and remittances by cheques, stamps, or Post-office orders, addressed to the Treasurers, Mr. John Cox, St. Matthew's; Mr. John Mudd, Belstead-road; the Rev. John Gay, St. George's-terrace; or to the Secretary, Mr. John Mylne, Foundation-street, Ipswich, will be acknowledged either by letter or in the public advertisements.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Jno. Mudd	125	0	0	Jno. May, jun. ..	10	0	0
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E. Grimwade	10	0	0	J. Fison	10	0	0
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Meetings are being held every Fortnight during the Winter. Applications are continually made at the Office by Poor Girls anxious to leave their degraded course of life.

FUNDS are needed, which will be thankfully received by the Hon. Secretary, Mr. John Stabb, 5, Red Lion-square, W.C.; or at the Union Bank of London, Temple Bar Branch, London, E.C.

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November, 1864.

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(By order) JOHN ANDERSON, Secretary.

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That the Fire Premiums for the Year amounted to..	£101,085
Being an Increase over the preceding year of	£30,785
That 352 Life Policies were issued for	£205,088
Being an Increase over the preceding year of	£57,508
That the New Life Premiums were.....	£6,371
Being an Increase over the preceding year of	£2,421
That the Life Income was	£33,531
And that upwards of 60 per cent. of the entire Net Premiums was added to the Life Fund.	
That the Subscribed Capital was increased to.....	£1,876,720
That the Paid-up Capital was increased to	£187,672
That after providing for all outstanding Claims, the Fire Reserve would stand at.....	£114,312
Making the Funds in hand, after providing for the Dividend	£343,513

A Dividend was declared of 5*s.* per Share, being 10 per Cent. on the paid up Capital.

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JOHN E. LEYLAND, Secretary.

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NEWSPAPER

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Ecclesiastical Affairs.

A NEW COURT OF APPEAL.

A RUMOUR has reached us from a quarter worthy of trust, to the effect that a measure for the creation of a new Court of Appeal in matters of doctrine is on the anvil, and that Mr. Gladstone will lend his aid in submitting it to Parliament. The Chancellor of the Exchequer's most cordial friends will hope that the rumour, so far as it affects him, does not grow out of fact, for they will be the first to foresee that any active steps taken by him towards arming ecclesiastical authority in this country with increased power might greatly change the trusting and hopeful feeling with which he is regarded by the Liberal party. We fear there is too good reason for giving credit to the whispered report, but, since it may turn out to be groundless, we shall dismiss this part of our subject without further comment.

That an attempt will be made next Session to construct a special tribunal for the determination, in the last resort, of suits involving matters of doctrine in the Church of England, several recent circumstances have more or less plainly indicated. It is not anticipated, we apprehend, that it will be offered to Parliament on the responsibility of Government—although, should it command any large amount of support, it is by no means certain that the Cabinet, as now constituted, would strenuously oppose it. We have not been informed, although we can readily guess, who are to be the principal movers in the affair. It seems premature, moreover, to condemn a project the details of which are as yet unknown to us. But it may safely be taken for granted that any amendment of the law of final appeal in matters of doctrine likely to be attempted in these days, can have no other object than that of substituting the judgment of ecclesiastics for that of lay lords, and of giving the decision of what is or what is not the authorised teaching of the Church of England, to divines rather than to lawyers. It is to this which, whatever may be the nature of its provisions, will doubtless constitute the *principle* of any measure to be submitted to the Legislature, that we wish to draw the attention of our readers—and, in doing so, we shall aim to divest our minds of all prejudices likely to be generated in them by the relations in which we are placed to the Church Establishment.

1. Undoubtedly, it strikes one, on the instant, that the most natural and proper arrangement is for a Church to have within herself the power of authoritatively declaring what are her doctrines. At first sight, moreover, it would seem reasonable that those of her members whom she has appointed to teach, must be better qualified than those of them who occupy the position of the taught, to distinguish the tenets of belief which she holds from those which she rejects. And yet the experience of all times has cast a dark shadow of doubt upon the wisdom of trusting an exclusive body of ecclesiastics with anything approaching to final authority in matters of faith, and has favoured the conclusion that the *credenda* of the Church are safer in the keeping of the whole body of her members, clerical and lay, than in that of any authority from which the lay element is excluded. But, in the singular position of the Church of England, in the claim she puts forward, in the endowments she enjoys, in the mode in which her bishops are appointed, and in some other features of her economy as a national Church, to give to her ecclesiastical rulers authority to determine what are her doctrines, would be in point of fact to give them the power of changing at will the ends contemplated by the nation in appropriating a vast amount of property to her use. If to her is committed the exclusive right to interpret her trust-deed, to her also will be virtually committed the right of determining the uses to which the wealth placed at her command shall be applied. The nation will have surrendered to her an ample estate, and will have ceased to have a voice in directing the application of its proceeds. Whatever may be advanced in support of such an arrangement, it can hardly be disputed that it is fraught with consequences of the most serious moment. The change proposed will, if adopted, amount to an ecclesiastical revolution.

2. The chief guarantee now possessed by the nation as such, against the encroachments or the tyranny of the Church as such, consists in the supremacy of the Crown in causes ecclesiastical as well as temporal—the Crown, of course, being regarded as the official representative of the nation. Under the existing arrangement, which lends the authority of the Crown to the Judicial Committee of Privy Council, the guarantee is real. The judges are not, and cannot well be, appointed with even a remote reference to Church parties. Supposing, then, a modification of the present system, made with a view to give predominance on the bench to the ecclesiastical element, it may be confidently inferred that the existing safeguard is gone. No statesman in his senses would propose to refer the determination of doctrine to Convocation—much less to Convocation in its present organic form. The new Court of Appeal would, no doubt, interfere as little as may be with the Royal supremacy—technically, perhaps, not at all. But it may with reason be anticipated that predominance would be given in the Court to Episcopal authority, and bishops are appointed by the Crown. Should the Crown, then, which means the Prime Minister, side strongly with any one of the existing Church parties, it would be within range of possibilities that, after awhile, the Supreme Judicial Court might consist of a majority strongly representative of a particular section of the Church. What, under such circumstances, is to prevent such an interpretation of Church doctrine, as would exclude the schools less influentially represented? The very persons of whom the Court would mainly consist would necessarily have a bias, one way or another, on the questions brought before them for decision—and hence, party authority would decide in matters which it is the interest and will of the nation to withdraw as much as possible from party influences.

3. The Church of England is based upon a documentary foundation. But an interpretation of the true meaning and purport of documents with which are associated temporal trusts, may be much more confidently committed to legal than to clerical minds. The habits of the former fit them for the work—those of the latter tend rather to disqualify them than otherwise. Painstaking investigation, careful comparison, a full acquaintance with the laws of evidence, experience in balancing conflicting evidence, and a more conscientious desire to declare what is the law than what it ought to be, are as requisite to ascertain the true meaning of the trust-deed of the Church, viz., the Book of Common Prayer, as of any other trust-deed whatever. But ecclesiastics are more conversant with the reasons for what, in their judgment, ought to be, than with the proofs of what is—and, in declaring what is the meaning of the Church, are almost sure to be guided, to some extent, by their religious convictions and sympathies. In their hands, it is to be apprehended, the doctrine of the Church would be but another name for the doctrine accepted by a majority of the Court.

4. We speak on this subject with entire impartiality. We can conceive of nothing so well calculated to bring the educated lay mind of this country into a convergent line with that of the Liberation Society, than the infusion of a predominant clerical element into the court of final appeal in matters of doctrine. The principal attraction of the Church of England, at least for highly-cultivated men, resides in its comprehensiveness—in the equal chance it gives to almost all varieties of theological party. Let its articles and formularies but be consistently defined, so as to express the conviction of any one of the schools, and confine within narrower limits the free action of thought, and it will instantly provoke the recalcitration, not only of the discouraged Church parties, but of the vast body of the laity who identify themselves with no party. This, however, is a consideration which chiefly concerns the fast friends of a Church Establishment. We regard the suggested change with comparative calmness. We do not believe that it stands a chance of receiving the sanction of the Legislature—but if it should, we are confident it will operate powerfully towards hastening a separation of the Church from the State.

ECCLESIASTICAL NOTES.

WHENEVER we have met with a speech of the Very Rev. Francis Close, Dean of Carlisle, we have not been particularly impressed with the fact that the Dean was a man of extraordinary astuteness. Of course, every Church dignitary must have a certain share of this qualification; for it would be impossible to obtain his dignity without it. But the Dean of Carlisle, although, no doubt, a zealous and well-meaning, and certainly a rather eccentric, man, has not appeared to us hitherto to be a particularly acute dean. He has not added any lustre of learning to his order, and he has not at all impressed the public with the necessary dignity of a dean's degree. A fluent talker, but not an eloquent man; ready but shallow, and fussy rather than laborious, he has not quite realised one's ideal of that awful personage, an ecclesiastical dignitary.

The Dean, we are afraid, is conscious that he has not answered the expectations of his order, and that he has failed to keep before the public of Carlisle the proper impersonation of his office. He is not, as we have said, learned; he is not heavy, he is not dull; and, to do him bare justice, he is not rapacious. In the company of his brother Deans, therefore, he would feel as uncomfortable as they must feel with him, were it not also the fact that the Dean, possessing as he does a decidedly undue share of self-appreciation and self-content, can make himself perfectly at ease in any society whatever. We make the last remark with peculiar emphasis; for the Dean has now come forward as a Cathedral reformer, and for a Dean to share the counsels of reformers of any kind is to prove, beyond contradiction, that he is qualified to mix in any respectable society.

"Cathedral Reform" is the title of the Dean's pamphlet. It is addressed to Lord Palmerston, to whom, the Dean is anxious to remind the world, he owes his deanery. The thirty odd pages which follow purport to contain the result of the Dean's experience in the working of the Cathedral system

during the last eight years. He remarks that nothing can be said in defence of the abuses which three centuries have bequeathed to us, some of the most injurious of which remain as yet untouched. As it appears that something is about to be attempted for the rectification of these abuses, he is induced to make his own suggestions. These are small in number, being only two; but they are based on a series of very skilfully-phrased paragraphs. The Dean, for instance, admits, on the "threshold" of his investigation, that the Cathedral establishments lie under a considerable weight of popular odium; that they are regarded by many as an incubus; that Cathedral cities have passed into a byword for dulness, formality, and frigidity; that the Cathedral clergy are, for the most part, regarded as overpaid and underworked, and as men who have obtained their honours by interest rather than by merit. Are all, or any, of these charges true? or are they a vicious libel? We read the Dean's pamphlet from beginning to end, and cannot find a sentence which indicates that this Cathedral reformer has any opinion whatever on the subject. If he has, he has not the courage to express it.

The Dean next examines the purpose of the founders of Cathedrals generally, and of the Cathedral of Carlisle particularly. We gather from his quotations, which any one can see, at a moment's glance, are all one-sided, and not—if the Dean knows anything of his subject—very honest, that it was intended that Deans should reside in their Cathedrals; that they should exercise actively the spiritual offices of teaching and preaching, and that the canons should do the same. A Cathedral Corporation was to be, in fact, "a hive of industry, of self-denying benevolence; a centre of diffusive charity and godliness, which should be extended and felt for miles round the Cathedral city." Are Cathedrals such now? The Dean does not say. He admits that it is impossible to conceive any greater perversion of the original designs of their founders than to regard them simply as places of retirement and honourable ease, and that "too commonly" they have been regarded as places of "dignified repose." If they are so used, and where they have been so used, the evil results are "incalculable," and there is a "plain malversation of the founders' intent." The final result is a declaration that all that is wanted is the total abolition of "non-residence and plurality," that Deans and Canons should be active preachers and pastors, resembling, as the Dean says, although not in so many words, the Dean of Carlisle, whose actual pastoral work and residence are carefully detailed. And Cathedral patronage? There is, according to the Dean, nothing the matter with it. The accumulated wealth of capitular institutions? It is a "thing of the past." The gross mismanagement of funds? He supposes that after due consideration of property and rights, the Deans and Chapters "might be trusted." The result of the whole is that every Dean should be made like the Dean of Carlisle—a very safe measure of reform for the Dean of Carlisle himself to recommend. But what will the Dean of Chichester say to it, or the Dean of Canterbury? We say that, as we are told in these pages, that "patrons will never reform patronage," so Cathedral dignitaries will very evidently never reform Cathedrals. And, while we have no doubt whatever that Dean Close exemplifies in a praiseworthy manner, one side of a Dean's work, he might be a little more diffident in holding up his own life as the *beau ideal* of Cathedral reform.

The model Trust Deed presented to the late meeting of the Congregational Union, and recommended to that meeting by the committee who were appointed to consider and report on the subject, has now been published. It places in trust the "chapel and premises" ("Why do you Englishmen use the word 'chapel?'" said the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher to us when he was in England) to be used, &c., as a place "for the public worship of God according to the usages of Protestant Dissenters of the Congregational denomination commonly called Independents, being Pædobaptists, under the direction of the Church for the time being assembled therein." With respect to the internal government or order of the churches we see no difference between this and the deed, say, of the London Congregational Chapel-Building Society, excepting that it is not specified that the deacons shall be either members of the Church, or Congregationalists, or Pædobaptists. Whether this omission is intentional or not we cannot say. Inferentially, although it is not specifically stated, the trustees are required to be so. The clauses dealing with the property as such, and the manner of holding church-meetings, &c., are very elaborate and precise. The former appear to be framed with the view of relieving trustees as much as possible from individual responsibility. None but a competent conveyancer is qualified to pass an opinion of the value of this portion of the deed. The scheme of theological doctrine which every minister is required to "hold, teach, preach, and maintain" is as follows:—

1. The Divine inspiration of the Holy Scriptures of the Old and New Testament, and their supreme authority as the rule of faith and practice.
2. The co-existence of three persons—the Father, the Son, and the Holy Spirit—in the unity of the Godhead.
3. The fall and depravity of man, and the absolute necessity of the grace and power of the Holy Spirit for man's regeneration and sanctification.
4. The Incarnation of the Son of God in the Lord Jesus Christ; His atonement for the sins of mankind, and the free justification of all who believe in Him.
5. The predestination unto eternal life, according to the gracious purposes of God, of a multitude that no man can number;—which in no way interferes with the moral freedom of man, and his duty to seek his own salvation, and that of others.
6. The immutable authority of the moral law of God as the rule of human conduct.
7. The immortality of the soul, the resurrection of the dead, and the final judgment, when the wicked "shall go away into everlasting punishment, but the righteous into life eternal."

While there is this desire to secure without doubt the legal rights and "form of sound words" of the Congregational body, we have just had fresh evidence that the spiritual life within is not decaying. The scheme for the erection of twelve district chapels in destitute localities, towards the cost of each of which Mr. Samuel Morley has promised to contribute one third, is fairly afloat and in working action. One chapel has been completed; three other sites, we are informed, are now selected, and no doubt in the course of another year or so the whole will be in course of erection — that is to say, if people will come forward and aid in their erection. The first place of worship, which was opened at Dalston last week, is thus described. We quote the description with a purpose:—

> The new chapel in Dalston is a marvel for cheapness and accommodation. It stands in the corner of Pownall-road, facing Victoria-road, and has been appropriately named "Victoria Mission Chapel." It has a very imposing appearance, with its large plain Gothic window, lofty centre elevation, and chaste style of building. Inside the aspect of the place is at once cheerful and airy; the seats are capacious, the lighting and heating perfect, and if galleries were introduced 800 people could be comfortably accommodated. There is a schoolroom attached, which will afford accommodation for 150 to 200 children, and a minister's vestry, with all the other fittings usually to be found in the most expensive chapels. All this, with outside railing and fence, has cost only 1,500*l.*! Thus has the great problem of combining comfort with neatness and economy been solved. If Mr. Morley had done nothing more than this by his generous challenge, he would have entitled himself to the lasting gratitude of the churches. Whatever modification may be made in the style of the architecture in the other eleven chapels about to be built, one thing is clear, all may be done for 1,500*l.*

Just after we had read this we opened the *Norfolk News* of Saturday last, in which we found an article entitled, "Dissenters tending Romewards." The writer directs attention to speeches recently delivered at Plymouth by the Rev. Henry Allon and the Rev. R. W. Dale, which he says "have made no little stir at Plymouth, and will probably excite a painful sensation wherever they are circulated; we mean, of course, in Protestant or Nonconformist circles." As it is so difficult to convey another person's thought in an abridgement of what he says, we had better perhaps add our contemporary's statement of the reason of this grave criticism:—

> In the afternoon, Mr. Allon, in congratulating the assemblied friends, expressed his gratification at the beauty of the building, observing only one deficiency, which they should take care to supply, namely *stained windows!* He recommended them to begin by putting in memorial windows. He rejoiced that they were not now obliged to hide away their chapels in obscure places, but were now raising places architecturally attractive. "Handsome and comfortable buildings in his opinion were *a means of grace*, and did good both to those who worshipped and to those who witnessed the worship." "Attractive edifices not only vindicated their right to erect places of beautiful Gothic architecture, but exercised *a powerful influence in inducing devotion* in those who worshipped in them." "There would be as a rule," he observed, "less seemliness of attitude, less inspiration of feeling, and less outward devoutness in a pious barn than in a church." "He envied them '*the church*,' but he envied them the organ more!" In the evening, the Rev. R. W. Dale expressed his opinion that the time would come when they, the Nonconformists, would have places of worship the interiors of which should be richly suggestive to those persons within them as to what thoughts should occupy their minds, so that even the very walls should be made to speak of things Christian. And he should like to see "the walls of the churches and chapels covered with *paintings*, illustrating scenes of Scripture, or Christian men such as John Howe, Richard Baxter, Melancthon, and Augustine."

Now, if these two Dissenting ministers had been obscure individuals who represented only their own two selves, and whose words and thoughts would tell for nothing, we should have passed by their remarks unnoticed. But they are men of mark. Mr. Allon is the Chairman for the year of the Congregational Union, and Mr. Dale is the successor of the foremost man of the age in the Congregational body—the much revered John Angell James. We may therefore regard their views as by no means confined to themselves, but as indicating the tendencies and opinions of a large and influential section of the important denomination of which they are prominent members.

We do not depreciate the science of architecture, when applied within reasonable bounds, in the construction of places of worship, nor would we treat with contempt artistic illustrations of Scripture scenes, or good portraits of religious worthies, living or dead. But architectural display may well be limited where simplicity and unpretentiousness should be regarded as essential features; and paintings may well be reserved for other walls than those of a place of worship; and portraits of pious men departed may reasonably be dispensed with where their presence would only raise the question, "Why not also images of Saints?"

Straws show the course of the stream. The follies or eccentricities we are exposing amount to little in themselves, but their tendency is to favour the sensuous, as opposed to or distinct from the spiritual, and the external and the formal, as opposed to or distinct from the inner and the real. Their tendency is Romeward. Nonconformists who practise and encourage these things it may safely be predicted will themselves or their children leave the simple ways of their forefathers, and pass, many of them at least, through High Dissent and High Church to the Romish Ultramontanes.

And so on, for we have not quoted all. We are cautioned in conclusion that these are signs of great apostasy, and that they certainly "favour sacerdotalism." We put the description of the Dalston Church and the remarks which have called forth the rather severe language of the *Norfolk News* together. One must be taken to balance the other. There is no absolute truth in architecture. It is mere artistic adaptation of a means to a purpose, and whatever is best suited for the accomplishment of the purpose is best.

The Colyton Burial case has made unexpected progress, and the Rev. Mr. Gueritz has been thrown over by his own party. The *Clerical Journal* remarks that he has acted unwisely and illegally, and that he had no right to refuse the services of the Church to one who had been baptized, whether in her communion or not. It is of opinion that it is a serious business—that "Mr. Gueritz can set up no defence which will avail him one whit before an ecclesiastical tribunal." What defence the Rev. Mr. Ellaby, of Peterborough, will make of his conduct in a similar case—which is reported in our Correspondence—we should like to know. The press generally, we are glad to say, have given due publicity to it. What will the clergy attempt next? What? A "New Ecclesiastical Innovation" informs us. We beg attention to the letter of a correspondent detailing the circumstances connected with another illustration of clerical overreaching. This case is more serious than it may at first sight appear to be, and we shall be glad to hear, first, that vigorous steps are being adopted in Liverpool to secure a reversal of the decision of the Burial Board, and secondly, that a suitable representation is to be made to the Home Office. We have had some trouble in taking out some old ecclesiastical wedges, and we can hardly be expected to bear that even the thin end of a new wedge should be inserted anywhere.

CONGREGATIONAL INSTITUTE, NOTTINGHAM.

The annual meeting of the constituency of the Congregational Institute was held on the 3rd ult., in the library of the Institute at Nottingham, James Sidebottom, Esq., of Manchester in the chair. The thanks of the meeting were given to the Revs. Dr. Ferguson and George Smith, and the Revs. Enoch Mellor, Statham, and J. G. Rogers, for their valuable services as examiners. The reports of the examiners and of the tutors were satisfactory. The retiring officers were reappointed, and a large number of gentlemen were placed on the general committee. The report was received with great interest. We furnish an abstract of it:—

The report commenced by a reference to the formation of the Institute of a conference at Nottingham, in Sept. 1863. Subsequent to that meeting the executive committee elected the Rev. Henry Ollard, F.S.A., the Secretary to the institute; the Rev. J. B. Paton, M.A., Principal and Theological Tutor, and the Rev. Frederick S. Williams to the Literary Department and also Finance Secretary. It was provided in your constitution that the students should board and lodge in private families approved by the principal, and your committee have been pleased to find that suitable and sufficient accommodation can be obtained at Nottingham at moderate charges.

The session commenced on the 1st of December with twenty-four students. The tutors drew out a scheme of study which they deemed best adapted to the successful training of the students, and it was approved by the executive committee, to whom also a monthly report of the attendance, progress in their studies, mission work, and general conduct of the students was also made. These reports have been of a satisfactory character.

The committee here gladly avail themselves of the opportunity of recording their thankfulness to the pastors, officers, and members of the four Independent churches of Nottingham for the cordial reception accorded to the institute, its tutors, and students.

The confidence generally expressed in the object and administration of the institute has rapidly extended throughout the denomination. Many who, a twelvemonth since, had doubts as to the necessity, aim, and methods of such an institution, are now among its cordial supporters; and your committee find that everywhere, where your design is understood, its importance is recognised. In January last the committee of the

Home Missionary Society forwarded your committee a resolution, in which they expressed their great interest in your institution and their readiness to aid it by every means in their power. They decided also to send students here for training: one has come, and others are to follow. Similar expressions of confidence have been received from the Irish Evangelical Society. "Our operations in this country," writes the secretary, "have been frightfully impeded and injured by equivocal and adventurous occupants of stations"; and gratification is expressed that a prospect is now afforded of that society being supplied with accredited men from the institute. It is expected that arrangements will be made by which the institute will train students for the express service of that valuable society.

The constituency of this college is already aware that an essential and prominent part of the training here adopted is practical. Six hours of one day in every week, and a large proportion of every Sabbath are devoted by each student to mission work, under the immediate guidance and instruction of the principal. The students are thus brought into immediate and frequent contact with the wants and sorrows and sins of human hearts, and they acquire experience and aptitude in dealing with them. They also become familiarised with the best means of gathering and interesting congregations in the streets, preaching from door-steps and upon chairs, originating and organising Sabbath-schools, and are themselves qualified to become the pioneers of those home mission and aggressive agencies which are so needful to reclaim the irreligious of our cities and towns. At the same time that your students are thus practically equipping themselves for effective missionary service, your committee are deeply thankful to be able to record that the immediate spiritual results of these efforts have been great. During the past session the students have been engaged at a considerable number of mission stations in Nottingham, Derby, and elsewhere, most of which have been originated and sustained by them.

Good service has been done by several of the students during the vacation. The Rev. Charles Williams, of Sibbertoft, Northamptonshire, invited one of the students to spend a few weeks with him, and to make that village the centre of evangelistic operations. The result has been remarkable. An impression was produced on the entire district, such as was never known before. Mr. —— has done, said the Rev. H. Batchelor, of Glasgow, who was staying in the neighbourhood, "what has never been done before in the history of that part of Northamptonshire." A large barn was fitted up for service, and was crowded with audiences who were deeply interested and impressed, and hundreds gathered from the hamlets and homes around to listen to the Gospel preached in the village streets, or beneath the wide-spreading trees. Many, it is believed, have been converted to God, and measures have since been set on foot for carrying on the good work that has been begun. An interesting work has also been done—mainly through the instrumentality of one of your students—at Melbourne, in Derbyshire. A few months ago the cause there was almost a wreck. A united open-air service had been arranged to be held, and a large number of people were present. In the evening each minister occupied his own pulpit, and at the Independent chapel that night, instead of the usual congregation of fifteen there were fifty, and at the close of the service four young persons expressed anxiety about their religious welfare. That Sabbath dates a new era in the history of Melbourne: the before nearly empty chapel is crowded, a most earnest religious spirit prevails, and a few weeks since your tutors had the happiness of taking part in some solemn services in which thirty-nine new members were added to the church. There is also a class of some sixty anxious inquirers. . . . . Thus in the chambers of the sick, the suffering, and the dying, in the courts and alleys of our towns, in our rural villages, beneath the overshadowing trees, within the rustic barn, under the awning of the tent, by the springs where invalids seek health, as well as in many pulpits in many and distant parts of our land, they have spoken the word of life.

In the matter of finance, your committee have reason for thankfulness and encouragement. At the commencement of the last session five gentlemen—Messrs. Sidebottom, S. Morley, T. Salt, J. Crossley, and R. Mills—promised the munificent contribution of 100*l.* a-year each. Many friends in Manchester also generously responded to the appeal of your indefatigable chairman; and the churches at Nottingham have most liberally and practically shown their sympathy with the institution which they had invited to take up its home among them. Your total income, however, at the beginning of the session was about 810*l.*, and assiduous efforts have been required to raise it to an adequate amount. In this work, however, all who have taken part have been greatly encouraged by the ready response of almost all to whom the design of the institute was made known. Again and again have we been assured that the institute had undertaken a work which was the greatest want of our denomination in these times. The expenses of the student who is under training for the Home Missionary Society are wholly defrayed by that society. By the efforts that have been made, and by the contributions of the students to their own support, the income of the institute has been nearly doubled since the commencement of the session. But though your committee have, happily, been able to begin their second session with a balance in hand, they would especially call the attention of their friends to the fact that the last session was, from unavoidable circumstances, nearly three months shorter than the usual period; and further, that the larger number of students now in the institute involves a considerable increase of expense. Your committee are looking anxiously to the time when, by the assiduous co-operation of their friends, they will have a settled income of not less than 2,200*l.*, and be justified in receiving fifty students. Of the thirty-one students admitted to the advantages of your institution, one has returned home on account of ill health. Mr. W. W. Jubb has accepted a cordial invitation to the important village pastorate of Ilkeston, Derbyshire, where the friends have been encouraged by his settlement among them strenuously to exert themselves for the liquidation of a burdensome debt. Mr. W. Wilson has entered on the work of a congregational missionary in connection with the Independent church at Salisbury. The constituency of the institute are aware that the committee undertakes to transfer to the older colleges all students who are young enough and have aptitude for a longer course. In accordance with this resolution, two of your students—whom your committee would otherwise have gladly retained—have been cordially and cheerfully recommended to the Council of New College, London, and have been admitted. The other gentleman, who had fulfilled the literary curriculum at Glasgow University, and who was anxious to avail himself of the theological course here, has also been recommended to transfer his application to New College. From the communications that are received it would appear that many congregations are desirous to avail themselves of men trained in the institute to assist the pastors of our larger churches, and to evangelise the neighbourhoods around their respective places of worship. Applications of this kind have come from Yorkshire, Essex, Suffolk, Hampshire, Wiltshire, and from the metropolis. Many applications also have been made for practically trained village pastors, and great regret is expressed that the supply is so inadequate to the demand. County associations are also looking to Nottingham for evangelists. One is wanted for Devonshire. "Have you two evangelists?" says the secretary of a midland county association. "We want two earnest sufficiently instructed Christian men to visit and preach about in two of the most destitute districts of the county." "Have you any men," writes another county secretary, "suitable for evangelists whom you can recommend? We want about half-a-dozen for ——shire and ——shire." The applications that have been received by those who were desirous of availing themselves of the benefits of the institution have been very numerous. Nearly a hundred have been in communication with us on the subject, of whom twelve have been admitted on the usual term of probation.

In the evening a conversazione was held at the Houndsgate schools, after which the meeting adjourned to Castlegate Chapel, when the Rev. J. B. Paton delivered an address on the design and method of the institute, and the Rev. Samuel Martin, of Westminster, delivered a charge to the tutors, and offered a designation prayer.

LIBERATION SOCIETY MEETINGS.—This week the Rev. G. W. Humphreys, of Wellington, Somerset, is to lecture on "Religious Equality—What it is and Why it is Wanted," in several towns in Cornwall, including Liskeard, St. Austell, Redruth, and Launceston. On Wednesday next the society's Bristol auxiliary holds its annual meeting, when the Rev. G. W. Conder, of Manchester, Mr. Carvell Williams, and the Rev. J. J. Brown, of Birmingham, will attend as a deputation. The annual meeting of the Manchester auxiliary is, we believe, to be held in the Free Trade Hall on Wednesday, Dec. 14, and the Rev. Enoch Mellor, of Liverpool, the Rev. N. Haycroft, of Bristol, Mr. Carvell Williams, of London, and the Rev. Marmaduke Miller, of Darlington, have already engaged to be present. Other meetings, in Lancashire and Yorkshire, will be held between the present time and Christmas.

THE GUTHRIE TESTIMONIAL already amounts to about 4,000*l.*

BROTHER IGNATIUS, it appears, is in debt to the extent of 500*l.* in respect to what his father terms his Norwich "speculation."

THE HIGHBURY TRAINING INSTITUTION.—The Committee of the Church of England Metropolitan Training Institution announce that, under existing circumstances, it will not be expedient to open Highbury College after Christmas. The *Record* attributes this event solely to the disastrous action of the Revised Code, and the Minutes which give it effect.

FELLOWSHIPS IN CAMBRIDGE.—"A Churchman" writes to the *Herald*:—"The subject for debate among the members of the Cambridge University Union Society last evening was the following:—'That the limitation of fellowships in the Universities to members of the Established Church is inexpedient.' It will interest your readers to know that after the discussion the numbers were:—For the motion, 38; against, 121; majority against, 83."

THE OATH QUESTION.—On Monday evening the Rev. F. D. Maurice read a very interesting paper at the meeting of the Juridical Society. The question discussed in it was, "Ought any person to be excluded from giving evidence on the ground of religious unbelief?" The conclusion to which the rev. gentleman came was that no person ought to be excluded for such a cause. He did not desire that oaths should be altogether abolished, but that persons should be relieved from them who objected to them. An interesting discussion followed the reading of the paper.

INDEPENDENCY IN WALES.—The following are the statistics of the Independents in Wales, including the Welsh churches in England:—Chapels, 852; churches, 780; members, 90,534; attendants, independently of members, 118,546—total, 209,080. Sunday-school scholars, 95,470; teachers, 11,960—one to every eight scholars. Collections in 1863-64, 59,616*l.* 0s. 0½d., giving an average of 71*l.* 16s. 6½d. to every church, and 13s. 2½d. to every member. Ministers, 434; lay preachers, 301; students, 115. Members and hearers, 209,080; making an average to every chapel of 245.

A FRENCH BISHOP ON THE ITALIAN QUESTION.—The Bishop of Nîmes has issued a pastoral couched in the fiercest of clerical phrases, denunciatory of the convention which withdraws the ægis of France from the sacred person of the Sovereign Pontiff. His episcopal reverence is grievously scandalised at the idea of the Pope being invited to become reconciled to Italy. Not less preposterous he considers such a proposition than if our Saviour had been required to enter into a bond of friendship with the Scribes and Pharisees who crucified Him. This plain-spoken document concludes with the ominous sentence—"All earthly hope seems at an end."

BAPTISM BY IMMERSION IN THE DERWENT.—On Sunday an unusual scene was witnessed by a crowd of people at Malton. In the town there is a sect calling themselves "Christian Brethren," and a young married woman was to be received into the society by being baptised publicly in the river Derwent, at or near the place, by the way, where tradition asserts Archbishop Paulinus administered the rite twelve centuries ago. The lady disrobed in the bridge house, and then, habited in pure white dress, followed Mr. W. Wright, one of the brethren, into the river, where he immersed her in the name of the Trinity. The day was keenly cold and frosty, and anything but calculated to make a cold bath pleasant.

THE PROPOSED NEW COURT OF APPEAL.—Our readers are already aware that Dr. Pusey and other influential Churchmen are forming themselves into an association to compel Parliament to alter the constitution of the final Court of Appeal in ecclesiastical matters. Archdeacon Allen, who has been asked to join it, declines, and gives reasons thus:—"I strongly feel that—(1) If the appeal rest with divines, we are in danger of perpetual change in our standards of doctrine. (2) The appeal resting with lawyers, aided by divines, we are helped to a passionless interpretation of language. (3) Our present lesson is Isa. xxx. 15, 'In quietness and confidence shall be your strength.'"

THE TEMPORAL POWER OF THE POPE.—The French bishops have ordered a perpetual adoration of the Holy Sacrament to be kept up in all the churches under their jurisdiction to the end that Heaven may be pleased to preserve to the Pope his temporal crown. Those charged to perform this pious work pray in relays of pairs throughout the day and night. The nocturnal band of suppliants commence at a quarter to ten in the evening. They are numbered 1 and 2. Before they begin the work of supplication, which is done on bended knees, they are left by the rest of their *confrères*, who retire to a hall where beds are prepared for them. Nos. 1 and 2 are relieved at eleven by Nos 3 and 4. At midnight a boy director calls up Nos. 5 and 6, who are in turn replaced by 7 and 8, and so on, until five in the morning. Before dispersing the confraternity hear mass and receive the Eucharist, which they offer to God *aux intentions et pour les fins que se propose l'association*. Each *confrère* obtains by confessing the same day a plenary indulgence and communicates *selon les intentions du Souverain Pontif*.

MONASTIC ORDERS IN IRELAND — IMPORTANT LEGAL JUDGMENT.—A will case of immense importance in its bearings upon monastic orders in Ireland, and throughout the United Kingdom, has been decided by the Master of the Rolls in Dublin, and as the judgment delivered is not unlikely to exercise a salutary influence upon a species of policy which has now grown up into a morbid fashion, an outline of its main points may be acceptable to our readers. A man named Michael John Sims, a butter-merchant in Cork, had accumulated large property, and, by a will dated November 15, 1861, he bequeathed a sum of 500*l.* to the Rev. Thomas Conway, in trust for the Order of Dominican Friars, and 500*l.* to the Rev. Robert White and the Rev. Bartholomew Thomas Russell, to be by them applied for the education of two priests of the same Order of St. Dominic, together with a number of family bequests. James Richard Sims, eldest son and heir-at-law of the testator, disputed the validity of these bequests for the benefit of a monastic order on the ground of their illegality under the provisions of the Roman Catholic Emancipation Act of 1829, and also in consequence of their contrariety to the "policy" of that act. The question was argued, in the first instance, before Master Litton, who decided against the legality of all bequests in favour of monastic orders, strongly affirming, at the same time, the binding "policy" of the Emancipation Act in terms of the argument relied upon. The case was brought by appeal before the Master of the Rolls, when the question was again argued at length, and, after taking sufficient time to deliberate, his honour last week delivered an elaborate judgment, confirming, in all its legal positions, the decision of Master Litton, and conclusively settling the question in regard to the legal enactments and public "policy" embodied in the Emancipation Act. This important judgment not only nullifies all testamentary and other deeds conveying property to any monastic brotherhood, or to private parties for the benefit of any monastic brotherhood, but it affirms the "policy" of discouragement, in regard to all fraternities of this class, to be as obligatory as the direct provisions of the Emancipation statute! The consequences of this legal decision place the Commissioners of National Education and their favourite "policy" in direct antagonism to the law of the land, these mock education grants being only so many sham pretences for endowing monasteries and nunneries at the cost of the Imperial Exchequer.—*Londonderry Standard*.

THE OPENING OF MUSEUMS ON SUNDAY.—On Thursday evening a conference of trades delegates associated for the opening of the national museums, &c., on Sunday, and the subscribers, supporters, and members of the National Sunday League, was held at St. Martin's Hall, for the purpose of agreeing to a basis of united action. Mr. Heywood occupied the chair. The chairman said the conference was composed of members of two different societies, associated for the purpose of opening museums, &c., on Sunday. It seemed to him that this movement was intended to benefit the working classes, as the rich already possessed places of recreation. He was of opinion that the South Kensington Museum might be opened on Sunday, as there were not the same difficulties in the way as in the case of the British Museum. There was no bishop among the trustees, and there was no difficulty with regard to the officers. It only wanted a powerful demonstration on the part of the public to

say they wanted it, and it would be done. For persons hard at work during the week it was desirable to have a place of recreation on Sunday. In order to carry out this movement it would be necessary to agitate the subject, and to make representations to the proper authorities. He did not expect that the British Museum would be opened first, but they must take what they could get in instalments. Mr. Wright moved:—

That it will conduce to a more speedy accomplishment of the object of both organisations if all classes act with unity of purpose.

The motion was seconded and unanimously carried. Mr. Shaen moved:—

That an address to the public be published, inviting all classes to co-operate with the united organisation.

He was of opinion that they should elevate the subject to the dignity of an electoral question, which the trade societies could easily do. No class of men in the kingdom were better organised than the working men of London, and on the eve of a general election they could force any question on the attention of members of Parliament. The motion was seconded. Mr. Whitmore (a member of the Lord's Day Observance Society) thought it inexpedient for trades societies as a body to interfere with religious or political questions. When the Crystal Palace was opened on several Sundays by the aid of the League, the servants of the company lost their Sunday, and received nothing extra for it. Mr. Murrell observed that Mr. Whitmore was mistaken. He knew that on the occasion referred to the officers of the Palace were doubly paid. The resolution was carried. Resolutions were afterwards passed that meetings should be held on the second Thursday of each month throughout the winter, at St. Martin's Hall, for the purpose of bringing the importance of the movement before the public. A vote of thanks to the chairman closed the proceedings.

Religious Intelligence.

LONDON CONGREGATIONAL ASSOCIATION—POWNALL-ROAD CHAPEL.—On Tuesday evening the first of the twelve district mission chapels proposed to be erected in connection with the London Congregational Association was opened, when the Rev. Dr. George Smith, of Poplar, delivered an eloquent and appropriate discourse to a large and deeply attentive congregation. The devotional services were conducted by the Rev. Clement Dukes, M.A., the Rev. I. V. Mummery, the Rev. William Tyler; and the Rev. J. H. Wilson intimated that on Sunday next the Rev. Mr. Marshall, of Cambridge-heath Chapel, would commence the regular services, and be followed by other neighbouring ministers, until the new interest is provided with a permanent pastor. It is now two years since the association suggested the establishment of a number of cheap but handsome district mission chapels. Their chairman, Mr. Samuel Morley, having offered to give a third part of the cost of each chapel, on condition that the London Congregational Chapel-building Society should give another third, and friends interested in the movement the remaining third, the present chapel is the first fruit of that generous challenge. The building is situated on the north-eastern corner of Pownall-road, Dalston, in the midst of a large population, and in a district where very little provision has yet been made for the spiritual wants of the people. It is to be used not only for the immediate neighbourhood, but as a base of home-mission operations in the district of Goldsmith's-row and London-fields, where the necessity of more evangelistic work has long been urgently felt. The chapel seats 500 persons comfortably on the floor, and will contain 800 people when galleries are erected. It is an imposing object in the neighbourhood, and very attractive in its appearance. There is a school-room attached, and the whole, including heating and lighting apparatus, and every available accommodation, will cost 1,500*l*. The architect is Mr. Francis Fuller, of Manchester and London.

ROTHERHITHE.—The Rev. D. B. Morris, of Glasgow University, was ordained and recognised as the pastor of the church assembling in Maynard-street Chapel, Lower-road, Rotherhithe, on Tuesday evening last. The Rev. D. Nimmo, of Peckham, read the Scriptures and prayed. The Rev. R. W. Betts, of Hanover Chapel, Peckham, delivered the introductory discourse, on the nature and constitution of a Christian church. The Rev. J. Pulling, of Deptford, proposed the usual questions and offered the ordination prayer. The Rev. J. Guthrie, M.A., of Tolmer's-square Chapel, gave the ministerial charge; and the Rev. Professor George Rogers, of the Metropolitan Tabernacle College, addressed the church and congregation concerning their duties and obligations to their pastor. The settlement has been effected under the auspices of the Surrey Congregational Union.

SUNDAY-SCHOOLS IN BETHNAL-GREEN.—The inauguration of a building fund in connection with the Good Shepherd (North-street, Bethnal-green.) Sunday-schools and home missions, took place on Friday evening, at the Peel Grove Institute, Victoria Park. At the public meeting, the chair was filled by Samuel Morley, Esq., who was supported by the Rev. H. D. Northrop, B.A., the Rev. D. Katterns, Mr. Josiah Forster, Mr. John Smither, the Rev. William Tyler, the Rev. John Foster (of Raleigh, Essex), the Rev. W. Wastell, the Rev. James Blake, Mr. G. A. Hutchison (hon. secretary), Mr. J. T. Dexter, and others. Letters which had been received from Mr. Alderman Abbiss, the Rev. J. B. MacGachen, M.A., and the Rev. Samuel Thornton, M.A., expressing their cordial sympathy with the movement, and their regret that they were unable to be present at the meeting, were read. Addresses were given, and resolutions adopted, setting forth the claims of the undertaking upon Christians generally, and pledging those present to give their prayers and their help to ensure success. It was stated that for about 850*l*., a suitable building could be erected for the schools and mission, whose indoor operations have been conducted beneath some railway arches held by an uncertain tenure. Towards this sum, the committee subscribed 50*l*., the Rev. Mr. Tyler promised 5*l*. 5*s*., and the chairman contributed 50*l*. which, with other contributions, carried up the present total to 130*l*. The proceedings were throughout hearty and enthusiastic, and concluded with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

RAGGED-SCHOOLS.—On Tuesday evening, 25th ult., the new ragged-schools and mission-stations at Elder-walk, Essex-road, were opened by a meeting in the schoolrooms, which were handsomely decorated for the occasion. After tea and coffee had been served, James Spicer, Esq., took the chair, supported by the Rev. Alexander Raleigh; the Rev. H. R. Cooke, of Milton-road, Stoke Newington; Robert Sinclair, Esq., Alexander Greenhorne, Esq., Frederick Fitch, Esq., J. L. Budden, Esq., and other gentlemen connected with Canonbury Chapel. The meeting was a densely crowded one, and the addresses of the various speakers bore upon the nature and objects of the work to be accomplished. From the statement of the treasurer (Mr. Sinclair), and the speeches delivered, we gather the following particulars:—For some years past the church at Canonbury, under the Rev. A. Raleigh, has had a ragged-school and mission in this district. The work of the mission, was, however, upon a comparatively small scale, owing to the inconvenient character of the building in which it was carried on. But a fresh lease having been obtained, it was determined to build new schoolrooms and mission premises at an estimated cost of about 500*l*. The building which has been erected, consists of a capital schoolroom, and infant-schoolroom, which can be thrown into one and made use of for lectures and religious services; three good class-rooms; also rooms for the residence of the school-keeper; and though standing in a confined position, it reflects great credit on both architect and builder, being well adapted to its purpose, substantial in its workmanship, and sightly in appearance. The school has also been furnished with the admirable desks invented by Mr. Williams, of Windsor, specimens of which are to be seen in the Educational department of the South Kensington Museum. These desks are exceedingly ingenious, as they can be made to serve for ordinary school writing-desks, tables at a tea-meeting, and seats at a lecture, and answer equally well for all three purposes. Mr. Sinclair stated that the total cost of the building and fittings was about 500*l*., of which all but 88*l*. had been raised or promised within two months. Upwards of 44*l*. more was collected at the meeting, and no difficulty was anticipated about clearing off the balance in a very short time. The mission has connected with it day and Sabbath schools, week-night classes, a penny bank, a mothers' meeting, religious services on the Sabbath, and lectures during the week. It has hitherto been in connection with the London City Mission, but is now to be independent; Mr. Raleigh's people having determined to support a missionary of their own, and to form a branch church in the district. It was incidentally mentioned in the course of the evening, that there is a flourishing branch church at Milton-road, Stoke Newington, under the charge of the Rev. H. R. Cooke, and that a mission church has been established in Bermondsey, which is making great progress. It is pleasant to see that the church and congregation at Canonbury are not disposed to rest satisfied with luxuriating in their comfortable pews, but are earnestly at work. Many of our large and influential suburban congregations are situated in neighbourhoods where there is comparatively little scope for effort, and it is only by their going forth and occupying the destitute and crowded districts of London, that they can discharge the responsibilities resting upon them.

SURBITON.—Last Thursday evening the third anniversary of the appointment of the Rev. Alexander Mackennal, B.A., as minister of the Congregational church here, was celebrated by a meeting of the congregation, held in the schoolroom, which was elegantly decorated with evergreens and flowers. After the company had taken tea, Mr. Mackennal delivered an address, the leading ideas of which were suggested by the floral motto above him—"*Respice! Prospice!*" and in which he congratulated the congregation on their growth in numbers, and on other indications of prosperity. The Rev. J. Pillans, Rev. W. A. Popley, W. Leavers, Esq., Rev. H. Bayley, and Rev. W. F. Revell, also took part in the proceedings, the interest of which was greatly increased by the fact that a design for the erection of a new church was submitted for the approval of the congregation. From the statement made by Mr. Carvell Williams on behalf of the building committee, it appears that, while the population of Surbiton is rapidly increasing, and there are three Episcopalian places of worship, the building occupied by the Congregationalists will seat less than 300 persons, and furnishes but little accommodation for the poor, and none for the children of the schools. It was found impossible to enlarge it, and, as a lady of the congregation had offered to give 500*l*. for the purchase of a very eligible site, it was resolved to build a new church, which would furnish the requisite appliances for an increased congregation. The design chosen—furnished by Mr. Arthur Phelps, of Surbiton—is for an elegant Gothic edifice, with tower and spire, and is intended to provide accommodation for 600 persons at the outset, and ultimately of 800. Mr. G. F. Dickinson, the treasurer, reported that the estimated cost would be about 4,500*l*., and announced a list of liberal contributions already promised to the fund. A hope was expressed that a conviction of the importance of strengthening the position of the Congregational body in that part of the county, would induce the wealthy Nonconformists of Surrey to aid the congregation in seeking to accomplish the object they have in view.

MR. A. C. TODD, OF ROTHERHAM COLLEGE, has accepted a unanimous invitation from the church and congregation of the Independent Chapel, Tattenhall, Cheshire, and will enter upon his labours in January next.

LEIGH, LANCASHIRE — RELIGIOUS UNION.—A union has recently been effected between the church and congregation of Bethesda Independent Chapel and the Baptist Union church and congregation assembling in the Town-hall, Leigh, and on Monday, Nov. 13, the Rev. Thomas Mills, of Bristol College, the minister of the latter church, having received a cordial and unanimous invitation to the pastorate of the united church now worshipping in Bethesda Chapel, commenced his labours, and preached to large congregations. At the close of the service the Lord's Supper was celebrated.

BISHOP'S HULL, NEAR TAUNTON.—On Sunday morning week the Rev. J. Poole resigned the pastorate he had held for many years in the above village. For some time past he has been suffering from illness. On the following Tuesday he was waited upon by a neighbouring pastor, who presented him with 100*l*. as a token of the respect in which he was held by his neighbours and friends. Upwards of half this sum was freely offered by the members of the Established Church, among whom was the incumbent of the parish. The offering was exclusive of one from the Rev. J. Poole's own flock. This venerable minister has been made an annuitant of the Pastors' Retiring Fund, which in this case, as in others, gladdens the evening of life of a laborious and honoured servant of Christ.

CHESHUNT.—An interesting service was held at Crossbrook Church, Cheshunt, on Tuesday, 25th October, to take public leave of the Rev. Thomas Hill, who, after being pastor of the church for seventeen years, has commenced his ministry in connection with the new Congregational church, Finchley, in September; and also to welcome the Rev. J. W. Walker, B.A., late of Stoke-upon-Trent, who had succeeded Mr. Hill in the pastorate at Cheshunt. A large number of persons took tea in schoolroom, which was handsomely and appropriately decorated; after which a public meeting was held in the church, the Rev. H. R. Reynolds, president of Cheshunt College, in the chair. After prayer by the Rev. Palmer Law, of Ware, the chairman delivered an address on the work of the Christian pastor, in the course of which he alluded to the long and successful ministry of the late pastor. Mr. Reynolds then warmly welcomed Mr. Walker as the new pastor of Crossbrook Church. Alexander Morrison, Esq., then, in the name of the church and congregation, and other inhabitants of Cheshunt, presented to Mr. Hill a handsome timepiece, and a purse of sixty sovereigns, and in touching terms referred to the happy pastorate then closed. Professor Todhunter, one of the deacons, detailed the circumstances which had led to Mr. Walker's settlement; and the late pastor and his successor addressed the assembly. Addresses were also delivered by the Rev. S. J. Smith, Enfield; J. Vine, Hoddesdon; Spencer March, Waltham Abbey; W. M. Robinson, Ponder's End; J. W. Tapper, Woodgreen; and Mr. W. A. Chaffey, the senior student of Cheshunt College. The Rev. Thomas Hill closed the meeting with earnest prayer for the church and congregation he had left, and for his successor in his labours.

Correspondence.

PSALMODY AND COLLEGE EDUCATION.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—Mr. Curwen is well able to defend himself and Tonic Solfa, and he has a most trusty helpmate in Mr. Colin Brown. I merely write for the satisfaction of adding my testimony in behalf of what I know to be a good work, done and doing.

Much, in a sense everything, that has to be said lies in the fact, which is indisputable, that in a very few years thousands of persons, men, women, and children, have by the Tonic Solfa method acquired the beautiful art or mystery of singing from the printed page—singing, it may be in many instances somewhat rudely, but singing effectually to their own and others' true pleasure, and with the means of indefinite improvement in their own hands. Of what other method can this be said? At this moment how very few of the young ladies of England, instructed in pianoforte and singing by expensive masters, can sing at sight even the simplest melody! Yet this is the only true basis of musical education.

Again, in our great public schools, where the annual bills for each boy vary from 100*l*. to 200*l*., and where the manufacture of Latin hexameters and pentameters by the British boy is indispensable, instruction in singing finds no place in the ordinary school work, and hardly in the extraordinary. Rugby is just beginning a new course, I am glad to see. In the midst of such a condition of musical education, the achievements of Tonic Solfa are great, are admirable; and it seems to me that here as in other things the high and the rich will have to learn, if they are not already learning, from the education of the poor and humble. For this is to be

noted, that the Tonic Solfa movement has from the first been dedicated to the multitude who are not rich—not rich in money, or books, or leisure, or opportunity—in short, the people; that the good it has done, the happiness it has given, has been done and given to the people; and that at least in one of our great cities (Glasgow) it has stretched out a helping and redeeming hand to the very poorest and most forlorn, and with conspicuous success, as Mr. Brown's most interesting letter records. The man who can contemplate the facts there told without a spark of gratitude, heartfelt, must have at best the soul of a pedant.

And now what is the secret of this great success? The faithful labours of able men, like Mr. Curwen, Mr. Brown, and others, for one thing; but for another, the adoption of a method which is, as their motto declares, easy, cheap, and true.

Easy, cheap, and, for all that Mr. Waite has said, true. Cheap it certainly is, marvellously cheap; easy it is, as multitudinous experience has demonstrated; and, until Mr. Waite alleged the contrary, I have never heard that it was in any one respect not true. I know it to be true in some cardinal matters in which other systems are practically untrue (take, for instance, the exercises on consecutive fourths put forth in Mr. Hullah's Manual, as a means of recognising sounds), and generally it is singularly free from that curse of musical instruction-books—pedantry, which darkens the truth. What Mr. Waite especially means by "the true scale of nature," and the imperfections and shortcomings asserted, but not specified, of the Tonic Solfa modulator, I cannot understand, and I do not think any body else can; but I prefer to leave this point to Mr. Curwen and Mr. Colin Brown, who delight in studying the subtler qualities of the scale, and who would be too glad to grapple at close quarters with any objector, and extract from him some new or exacter musical truth. Having partially followed the Tonic Solfa movement, I can say that I have continually observed how perseveringly zealous is Mr. Curwen (and his coadjutors too) by fresh researches and experiments, to attain the truths of musical science, and to discover the best methods of communicating and enforcing them; and I can affirm that Mr. Curwen has produced an admirable elementary book on singing—a book which begins from the true beginning, leads the student steadily along the right path, and introduces to him the inevitable difficulties of the subject in the most helpful, because the most intelligent, manner. I would refer more especially to the chapters on modulation and the minor mode, and the chapters on harmony, which last is to be obtained separately for the sum of 2d. All these chapters, moreover, exhibit remarkable advantages in the notation employed.

And after all, Mr. Waite's main objection is to the notation. It is the Tonic Solfa notation that he thinks unreasonable—childish. Well, but all notation is a thing necessarily arbitrary—conventional, like the forms of our p's and q's; and the only question to be asked about any notation is, Is it convenient?—does it do its work? And this does do its work. The Tonic Solfa notation is not essential to its method; but it is in the closest possible correspondence with it, and it is easy, cheap, and true. Considering its facility only, one capital advantage of the Tonic Solfa notation over the established one consists in this, that, assuming the only true method of reading music at sight that ever was or will be, is to apprehend and recognise the sound according to its relative place in the key (a fact absolutely ignored in Hullah's Manual!), it names the note so always, writes the note so always, and gives the learner no other clue to it whatever; and this, too, relieves the learner (modulations and accidentals apart) from ever thinking of sharps and flats at all. For him sharps and flats do not exist, so long as the music keeps quietly in the original key, were it F sharp or G flat; it is absolutely the same thing to him what key he is in. It is otherwise with the established notation. It allows, indeed, the learner to take the note in the right manner; but it does not compel him to do so—it invites him rather to guess at its absolute pitch (if that were possible), or to conjecture it by its apparent interval from the preceding note; and, in order to take the note rightly, he has continually to remember the signature of the key, what notes are affected by it, whether they are affected sharp or flat, and what are not so affected; and he is perplexed with finding that the note, say the second space on the stave, which yesterday meant A natural, means to-day A flat, and to-morrow may mean A natural or A flat or A sharp. The musician may smile at this. To him these difficulties are invisible; he has conquered them long ago, and forgotten them long ago, as we have forgotten the tears with which we read the first hornbook of our native tongue, but to the singing tyro these difficulties are real difficulties, turning back many. And if they can be eliminated, without sacrifice of truth, as they can, in the name of reason, why not?

No doubt the established notation has its advantages, but they are not advantages to beginners. Its paramount claim is that it *is* the established notation, for instrumental as well as vocal music, and that it will continue to be so, being too firmly fixed to be deposed. It may safely be granted then that no musical student should rest till he has mastered the established notation (nor then either); but the learning in the first instance of the Tonic Solfa notation, so far from being a hindrance to learning that, is the best possible preparation for it, and one notation mastered, the essential difficulty is conquered, and the transition to the other notation is easy, really very easy. Meanwhile, whilst the preliminary uses of the Tonic Solfa notation will remain unabated, the necessity for learning the established notation will become the less pressing on singers, because the Tonic Solfa music literature already extends into the highest domain of vocal music, as the "Israel in Egypt." Let it go on its way; with our good will, it can do nothing but good.

One word I must add, concerning Miss Glover's name being drawn into this discussion by Mr. Waite. I know nothing of the pecuniary arrangements, but I know that Mr. Curwen on all occasions has of set purpose spoken of Miss Glover with marked honour, and that he himself has contributed years of labour to this enterprise, and borne the entire pecuniary risk—no small one—and I confess it seems to me to be nothing short of petty spitefulness to drag an irrelevant and unjust imputation on Mr. Curwen into this discussion of an educational method.

In conclusion, I wish to state that I do not possess more than elementary musical attainments; but I have written of what I have seen with my own eyes, judged with my own mind, and tested by my own experience.

I am, Sir, yours respectfully,
VERNON LUSHINGTON.

Temple, Nov. 14, 1864.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—Though, in common with other friends of the Tonic Solfa cause, I have watched the controversy going on in your paper between Mr. Curwen and Mr. Waite with great interest, I should not have intruded into the question had it not been for the statements contained in the fifth paragraph of the letter of Mr. Waite which appeared in your last issue. I refer to those in which he speaks of the debt which the advocates of the system owe to its founder, Miss Glover. With respect to this matter you will perhaps permit me to trouble you with an observation.

Nearly eighteen months ago the Tonic Solfa Association, with which I am officially connected, finding an opinion largely prevailing that some means should be taken to show the appreciation in which the labours of Mr. Curwen as head of the Tonic Solfa movement were held, took steps to organise throughout the country a subscription for the purpose of presenting him with a public testimonial. After some progress had been made, the proposal of the association accidentally came to Mr. Curwen's knowledge, when he wrote to the committee requesting them not to proceed further in the matter as regarded himself, on the ground that any such testimonial should more properly be presented to Miss Glover, to whom he felt Solfaists were more indebted than to himself; and he promised a handsome subscription in the event of such a step being taken. The committee felt it would be impossible for them to go on with the testimonial to Mr. Curwen in the face of his strong objections; but on considering his proposal with regard to Miss Glover, they thought the feeling of Solfaists was not then sufficiently ripe to enable them with success to originate a testimonial to her. The question, however, has not been lost sight of; and indeed it seems pretty evident that before Tonic Solfaists will be able to gratify their desire of publicly acknowledging the services of Mr. Curwen, they will have to discharge the debt which is due to Miss Glover.

Permit me to add, as touching the real matter in issue in this controversy, that from my experience as a student and among students in efforts to awaken an interest in them in psalmody, I am firmly convinced no real step towards their musical education will be gained until the matter is made a part of their college curriculum. Students think there are too many other important matters to be attended to during their short stay at college to allow of their taking up seriously the study of music. Is it too much to ask that it may be made a part of their regular course, when we remember the importance of psalmody, and the influence the ministers of our congregations have over its improvement?

Let me thank you for the opportunity you have given for the discussion of this subject in your columns. The Tonic Solfa system has little to fear and much to gain from a thorough sifting of its pretensions.

I am, Sir, yours truly,
F. H. ROOKE.

Highbury-hill, November 10, 1864.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—I am glad to observe the change of tone adopted by Mr. Waite in his second letter, which appeared in your last number. The temper displayed in his first was anything but what might be expected from one who has himself done much to improve psalmody, and who is criticising the efforts of another in the same direction. Even now, while Mr. Waite thinks that Hullah and Mainzer have "rendered very valuable service," he does not do Mr. Curwen the justice to say as much of him. Whatever Mr. Waite's opinion of the superiority of the old notation may be, one would think he must be very narrow-minded to withhold an acknowledgment of the service rendered by the Tonic Solfa method towards the popularising of vocal music.

Mr. Waite's knowledge of the method is evidently limited. He seems to think it is intended to *supersede* the old notation. If this be so, it is certainly a *new* idea, and will eventually bring Tonic Solfa to grief; but I always understood that the Tonic Solfa method was an easy introduction to the old notation—and that when a pupil had obtained a certificate of proficiency in the new notation, he was encouraged to take the same certificate in the old; and any Tonic Solfaer having an "old notation" certificate ranked higher than if he had only the new. This I experienced in my own case, and accordingly took my certificate in both notations. The *real* point in Mr. Waite's letter is, to use his own words, "I do not think that Doh, Ray, Me, is so simple for them as 1, 2, 3"; but others think differently.

To continue the metaphor used by Mr. Waite—if the "little man" has run away from his mamma, it is because he was shrewd enough to see that she expected him to be a man while he was in his teens; but now that he has become a man he returns to his mamma, and she ought to be well pleased with such a son.

I am, Sir, yours truly,
AN OLD TONIC SOLFAER.

SCIENCE AND REVELATION.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

DEAR SIR,—Your article in this week's paper entitled, "The Bishop of London on Science and Revelation," will greatly serve the cause of truth, and I am sure your readers will join me in the expression of a hope that this subject may receive yet further consideration in your columns. The admissions which Dr. Tait has made will go far to reassure many whose minds have been disturbed by the antagonism of science and Scripture, and who have sought to escape from their difficulties and perplexities by an unnatural and forced union of the two; forgetting that "theology and philosophy have each their own department in the boundless field of truth, and that the best resting-place for faith or hope or comfort, will, after all, be found in allowing to the intellectual faculties with which God has blessed us the widest influence and action over the whole field of thought." If men will ponder the full force of the Bishop's reasoning, they will assuredly arrive at a more rational belief, and their faith will rest on a basis quite unassailable by scepticism or infidelity. But I hail this address more especially as an instalment from high quarters of that justice which is due to those who have been the pioneers of this great controversy, and who have met the want of these times by the publication of the results of their investigations, and have attempted to clear with a bold hand that undergrowth of prejudice and superstition, the seeds of which have been sown by the "shallow dogmatism of clerical sciolists." The time has gone by for esoteric disquisitions on subjects which now interest every intelligent mind. Laymen require to know the truth without sophistication, equivocation, or mental reservation; all honour then to the men, who in the interests of truth boldly publish the results of their labours, with the full knowledge that they are thereby risking the loss of reputation and friends. Let then this acknowledgment be now made: that however they may differ in detail, in the principles of interpretation of the Scriptures they are of one mind with the Bishop of London. Many extracts could be given, were this the proper place, from Colenso's work on the Pentateuch, as well as from Temple, Goodwin, Jowett, &c, writers in the "Essays and Reviews," to show that they have written in a spirit as devout and reverent as Dr. Tait, and have in no way exceeded the limits assigned to the exercise of reason towards the attainment of a reasonable faith. I will close my letter with the following weighty words of Dean Milman:—"If on such subjects some solid ground be not found, on which highly educated, reflective, reading, reasoning men may find firm footing, I can foresee nothing but a wide—a widening—I fear irreparable breach between the thought and the religion of England. *A comprehensive, all-embracing, catholic Christianity, which knows what is essential to religion, what is temporary and extraneous to it*, may defy the world. Obstinate adherence to things antiquated and irreconcilable with advancing knowledge and thought, may repel, and for ever—how *many*, I know not—how *far*, I know still less. *Avertat omen Deus!*"

I remain, dear sir, yours truly,
Leicester, Nov. 12, 1864. A LAYMAN.

AN ECCLESIASTICAL INNOVATION.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—My attention has just been called, by the receipt of a Liverpool paper, to one of the most dangerous ecclesiastical innovations which I ever remember to have met with. At a meeting of the Liverpool Burial Board on Thursday, the Rev. J. W. Welsh, curate of St. Nicholas Church, applied for the use of the Episcopal chapel in the cemetery at Anfield-park for ordinary church service on Sundays. He stated as a matter of fact, which does not seem to have been disputed, that there was great religious destitution in the neighbourhood of Anfield-park, and that some of the servants of the members of the Burial Board had been unable to attend public worship for the last twelve months. Mr. Welsh's application was of course supported by his rector—a member of the Burial Board—who, by-the-bye, strongly objected to a suggestion that the matter should be referred to the vestry, and, after some discussion, it was acceded to.

Now this seems, on the face of it, to be a very simple and innocent transaction. There is a consecrated building in a certain locality, in which the rich members of the Burial Board of Liverpool have not provided any means of religious worship, even for their servants. The building is a handsome and roomy one, and what more natural than that it should be used for other than burial services? But what more dishonest? What more likely at once to provoke local strife and animosity?

When the Burial Acts were passed, no one ever dreamed that the places of worship to be erected under the powers which they gave to the ratepayers were to be converted into ordinary places of religious worship for a single sect or for any sect. Such an idea would have been considered to be contrary to the sole purpose for which those powers were granted, viz., to provide extra-mural cemeteries, away from the residences of the living, and places of temporary worship which could not be converted into places of permanent worship, surrounded by and founded upon the rotten remains of the dead. The sectarian desires of the clergy of St. Nicholas, Liverpool, excited by the apathy of the rich Churchmen of their district, have, however, invented a way of thwarting the intentions of the Legislature; and cemetery churches, if this precedent should be sanctioned, are likely soon to be surrounded by the villas of church-going people, and worshipped in with the old disregard of sanitary considerations.

The innovation wears, however, a more serious aspect than this. Cemetery churches are built out of funds provided by the ratepayers, but funds which would never have been provided if it had been imagined that the edifices were very soon to be converted into denominational places of worship. You cannot get a Church-rate with all the efforts in the world at Liverpool, and I am quite sure that you could not get a rate to build a new place of worship for the rich inhabitants of the suburb of Walton. But the church being built, advantage is taken of the absence of a certain prohibitory clause in the Acts of Parliament, to convert it at once into an Episcopalian place of worship. And this, unless they are stopped by the Home Secretary or the Court of Queen's Bench, is what will be done. The result will be a renewal, with increased animosity, of Church-rate contests in the shape of cemetery-church contests. I say, with increased animosity, for the manner in which other denominations have been overreached in this transaction will add no little bitterness to the sectarian strife.

The mischief of such a transaction does not, however, end here. If this Liverpool case is to be a precedent, we may be quite sure that *there will be no more cemeteries provided*. It will be understood that the burial-rate is nothing but a rate for the erection of a new church, and those who object to Church-rates are not likely to submit to such an imposition.

It may be asked, But cannot other denominations imitate the example of the Episcopalians? Well, in Liverpool, one denomination is already doing so; the Roman Catholic Church having at once, on the vote of the Burial Board being known, applied for a deed granting the cemetery church used by them to that denomination "for ever." There is, therefore, a possibility that the bells of the two adjacent chapels will be going together, and that sect will meet sect, and preach against each other, with Liverpool animosity, over the graves of the dead.

But what of the Protestant Dissenters? They, it is known, as all know, will neither accept of nor use, for ordinary public worship, any building that has been erected out of public funds. But if they could do so, a

practical difficulty would remain. Supposing they were willing to forswear their principles, and take advantage of a loophole in an Act of Parliament, who are to have the use of the one building?—the Baptists, the Independents, the Presbyterians, or the Methodists? All cannot, that is quite clear; and none will. They will simply have been cozened, under false pretences, to agree to a burial-rate, the ultimate object of which appears now to have been to have provided the wealthy suburb of Walton with a new church free of expense to itself, but at the expense of the distant municipality of whom Roman Catholic and Protestant Dissenters form the large majority. How this will work any one can tell. It will work nothing but feud and animosity. The Church-rate battle will be fought over the remains of the dead, and the Episcopalian Church exposed again for its grasping and dishonest greed.

Yours, &c.,
A NONCONFORMIST.

November 11, 1864.

ANOTHER BURIAL SCANDAL.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

DEAR SIR,—Happily cases of clerical intolerance are rare in our city. We have fewer instances, perhaps, of the exclusive social pretensions of the Established clergy, than are to be met with in most cathedral towns. But a scene occurred in the neighbourhood last Friday, which illustrates afresh the true spirit of State-Churchism. A deacon of the church under my care, living in the adjoining parish of Woodstone, lost his child by death, and being a conscientious Nonconformist, wished his own minister to conduct the service outside the parish graveyard, as we are debarred from officiating inside.

To prevent any misunderstanding or unseemly altercation at the grave, I deemed it right to call on the incumbent, the Rev. J. Ellaby, and intimate to him the wish of the parents. He received me with gentlemanly courtesy, and, though manifestly annoyed at the decided Nonconformist preference of his parishioner, gave not the slightest hint of offering any opposition. The funeral *cortége* reached the entrance to the churchyard, and I was in the act of conducting the service, when a peremptory order came for the coffin to be borne into the church. This was politely but firmly declined, with the intimation, that, as Mr. Ellaby's services were offered on improper grounds, they were not acceptable. When the remains of the child were being borne to the grave, the rev. gentleman hurried out of the church in his vestments, literally ran forward, and in a very excited manner interdicted the burial. It availed not to assure him that he was acting illegally, that we had the privilege of interment in silence, and would claim it. After some delay, the coffin was lowered into the grave *by the bereaved father and his friends*, the officials being forbidden to render any assistance. The clergyman then disappeared, having charged the sexton not to allow the grave to be closed, and with reiterated threats of dragging us into the ecclesiastical courts. The coffin was left exposed, and the mourners returned home with feelings that can better be imagined than described. Meanwhile the rev. gentleman, having, it is presumed, obtained legal advice, discovered his error, if he did not regret the odium brought upon his Church, and after the lapse of three hours the grave was filled up.

I remain, yours, &c.,
ALEXANDER MURRAY.

Peterborough, Nov. 12, 1864.

"THE CURATE AND THE MISSIONARY."

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

DEAR SIR,—In your last number there is a paragraph headed, "The Curate and the Missionary," which, I think, deserves more notice than it is likely to get from cursory readers.

It professes to narrate—and I dare say does narrate accurately enough—a conversation between Mr. W. Ashworth, missionary at Pembury-grove Chapel, and Mr. Corser, curate of Hackney Church, in the presence of a poor dying man. Mr. Corser, who was in his robes, asked Mr. Ashworth his name, and Mr. Ashworth, in replying, offered his hand to the curate, which was not taken. Mr. Corser then asks Mr. Ashworth his authority for being there, and, after hearing what he has to say, asserts his own superior right as ordained, and a successor of the Apostles, and orders the missionary to leave the room—a course of proceeding with which the sick man agrees. Mr. Ashworth departs, after making a present of a small parcel of grocery, which was not thankfully received; but before doing so again fruitlessly offers his hand to Mr. Corser.

Now, Sir, with every respect to Mr. Reed, who related the above conversation as a proof of "clerical intolerance," I submit no such intolerance was then and there shown. I believe, after giving Mr. Ashworth full credit for the best intentions, that his language and conduct were improper under the circumstances. Let us examine the case a little more closely. Everyone accustomed to the society of men of the world knows that they do not shake hands unless acquainted with each other, nor does the rule, so far as I am aware, differ amongst Christians except on special occasions and when it is considered desirable to evince, in a marked manner, sympathy or the mutual wish for reconciliation.

Mr. Ashworth evidently did not know Mr. Corser, nor Mr. Corser Mr. Ashworth. Hand-shaking was, therefore, irregular and not to be expected at the commencement, and certainly not at the conclusion of the interview, after Mr. Ashworth had been ordered to leave the place.

It does not clearly appear from the report whether the curate found the missionary in the sickroom or the missionary the curate. If the former, the missionary will, I doubt not, in future take care, in the outset, to get leave from the visited to be there, and thus avoid the chance of expulsion or its equivalent. If the latter, it is clear from all the facts that Mr. Ashworth was unjustifiably intruding. One further point demands a word, and I have done. It would, I think, be more in accordance with the dignity of a Christian Nonconformist, when asked by what authority he appeared in the room, not to *finesse* with the question, nor even to refer to the United Methodist Churches, who could give him no license to enter any house, but to quote at once the directions of his Lord and Master, which I venture to think would have given the best answer to the man-made apostle, and might even, with God's blessing, have favourably impressed the poor priestridden invalid.

I am, yours very faithfully,
November 12, 1864. D.

Foreign and Colonial.

THE CIVIL WAR IN AMERICA.

The Scotia brings advices from New York to November 2nd.

Grant's repulse on the 27th ultimo was, according to the *Times'* telegram, more serious than at first represented. On the left he threw forward three entire corps, the 9th, 5th, and 2nd, with the expectation of carrying or flanking the entire Confederate works covering the Southside Railway. In the sortie made by the Confederates they interposed a strong force between the 5th and 2nd corps, doubled up the right flank of the latter, and drove it back in confusion, capturing many prisoners. The Federal loss in killed and wounded was 1,500. General Butler's operations on the right were equally unsuccessful. Both the 10th and 18th corps were repulsed with heavy loss in attacks upon what were considered weak points in the enemy's lines. Two brigades were cut off from retreat by the fire of the Confederate batteries. They were forced to throw themselves upon the ground to escape annihilation, and were captured in that position. Both wings of the army returned, under cover of the night, to their original position.

On the 30th ult. the Confederates made a night attack upon Grant, penetrated his lines to a considerable distance on the left, capturing 400 prisoners; but, failing to make any impression on the centre, returned to their works.

The detailed accounts of these operations greatly modify the conclusions to be drawn from the above statement. Analysing the official despatches of Generals Grant and Lee, the *Globe* says:—

On the 27th General Grant, relieving the corps composing his left wing of their baggage, moved two—the Second and Fifth—several miles to the south-west, while with the Ninth he kept up in connection with his own lines. He marched his troops on the Vaughan-road, a highway parallel to the Weldon line, until they struck Hatcher's Creek, the upper part of the Rowanty, one of the feeders of the Nottaway river. Forcing a passage of the creek, the Second Corps, having Gregg's cavalry on the flank, pushed westward up the stream as far as the Boydton plank road, and over it westward. The Fifth Corps was still on the north of the creek, and, the Confederates seizing a moment when the two corps were disconnected, assailed the right of the Second Corps with Heth's division, while Hampden's cavalry assailed the Federal horse, covering the left rear. Heth, as General Lee reports, drove in the skirmishers, and made some impression on the main body of the corps. His onset was sudden and sharp, and he swept over a battery, capturing the guns and holding them for a time. But, as General Lee again reports, Heth found the main Federal line too strong for him, and he could not carry off the captured artillery, as the bridge over the creek was in Hancock's possession. At a later period Hancock took the offensive, but he in turn failed in repeated attacks upon the brigades of Mahone. At night the Federals held the plank road, but General Grant, having found that Lee's defences were not unguarded at any point, thought it expedient to withdraw his men. The movement must have been made in some haste, for General Lee reports that the Federal wounded were left behind. The other Federal corps were only partially engaged.

The movement on the north of the James was of a similar character. General Butler pushed two corps towards Richmond, working by his right. The extreme right reached the Williamsburg road, near the old battle-field of Seven Pines. They encountered a steadfast resistance, and found the north-eastern defences of Richmond as well guarded as the south-western approaches to Petersburg, and its lines of communication. Butler lost some prisoners on the Williamsburg road—400, according to General Lee—and this capture, we may assume, gave rise to the fiction of the loss of two brigades. Butler, by the order of General Grant, withdrew his men from their forward position by daylight on the 28th.

Our contemporary draws from these operations the conclusion that the Confederate army is too weak to engage in operations beyond the limits of its lines; that for the defence of Petersburg and Richmond, General Lee is obliged to rely upon his entrenchments; and that the new Federal positions north of the James do give them a great advantage on that side.

The *Morning Star*, in describing the recent reconnaisance of Grant, says:—

From the Appomatox river Grant has wormed his way for fifteen miles around Petersburg, every yard of this vast line being solidly entrenched, with batteries at commanding points, with parallels in the rear where danger might be apprehended from the enemy's artillery, and with roads built, bomb-proof huts constructed for the regiments, and, what is more extraordinary still, a railroad made in seven days, so that the locomotive, with trains of supply, hour by hour runs round the lines, and transports shot, shell, material and men, to any point where they may be required. After an advance made some weeks ago from the Weldon Railway, the Federals gained, it will be recollected, several miles of country, and they have occupied the intermediate time in throwing up massive entrenchments, so that no force which Lee can bring against them can drive them out. The labour of cutting down trees, making roads, advancing the railway, planting *chevaux de frise*, building bomb-proofs, and everything necessary for the permanent occupation of this conquest, having been accomplished, the General made another sudden movement, resulting in an additional three miles of the now limited space between him and the Southside Railroad falling into his possession. In the course of his movement he met with opposition, and at several points there were conflicts, resulting in about equal loss in men and Grant's gain of the additional portion of country towards his left flank. The report of Lee seems very fair in relation to the matter, although of course it does not enlighten the world upon the real advantage which his adversary has gained. We could wish, however, that the pro-Southern advocates in this country were as moderate in their estimates as the commander of the Southern army. At one time Hancock had the Boydtown plank-road in his possession, which is one of those arteries of supply from the South, which, next to a railway, is of the greatest importance to Lee; but the Federal commander, deeming Hancock's position a little too advanced, drew him in, until doubtless the new length of line is as solidly entrenched as the remainder. Grant's position now stretches from the Appomatox to Hatcher's Creek, which may be found on any good map of Virginia, thus leaving the coveted Weldon Railway far within his lines.

The *Charleston Mercury* says that "the ranks of General Lee's army are rapidly filling up, and the corps, divisions, brigades, and regiments, depleted by many battles, are assuming their former proportions."

General Lee has written to General Grant, stating that all free blacks enlisted in the Federal service will, when captured, be treated as prisoners of war; but that slaves who have absconded or been forced into Federal service will, when captured, be returned to their owners. General Grant replies, declining to discuss the subject, but stating that slaves when mustered into the Federal service are entitled to protection, and must be treated as prisoners of war when captured, and that when that course is not pursued towards them, retaliation will be strictly carried out.

In a general order to his army relative to the defeat of the 19th of October in the Shenandoah Valley, General Early bewails bitterly the loss of a great success, and scolds his soldiers roundly for the reverse, telling them it is entirely due to their "disgraceful propensity for plunder" and to their "needless panic." "Had any respectable number of you listened to the appeals made to you and made a stand, even at the last moment, the disaster would have been arrested, and the substantial fruits of victory gained; but under the insane dread of being flanked, and a panic-stricken terror of the enemy's cavalry, you would listen to no appeal, threat, or order, and allowed a small body of cavalry to penetrate to our train and capture a number of pieces and wagons which your disorder left unprotected." This is plain language, and confirms all the accounts we have received of the undisciplined, drunken, and plundering habits of the Confederate army in the Shenandoah Valley.

Hood is reported to have crossed the Tennessee at Cypress Creek, Alabama, on the 30th ult., advancing towards Tennessee, to co-operate with Forrest, who had considerable forces at Jackson, in that State, and at Corinth, Mississippi. The *Globe* thus comments upon the campaign in Georgia and Northern Alabama:—

We are left in almost absolute ignorance of the proceedings of the rival generals. We do not know whether Hood, acting under Beauregard, had continued his retreat upon Talladega, or had ventured to cross the mountains in order to invade Tennessee. The story of an attack by Hood upon Decatur is repeated, with the addition that he retired westward—that is, towards Tuscumbia. We have already shown that he could not have reached Decatur in the time, and that the Confederate force which attacked that place, and was defeated, was on the march from Tuscumbia to join or co-operate with Hood. There is a report in the New York papers of the 29th, purporting to come from Claysville, a place on the north bank of the Tennessee, near Gunter's Landing, which, if correct, shows that Hood had crossed the mountains. The story is given on the authority of an escaped Federal prisoner, and is, that he got away from his captors at Warrenton, close to Gunter's Landing, but on the south bank of the Tennessee. Hood was at Warrenton on the 25th of October, with 28,000 men. If this were true, then Hood must have turned north-westward from Gadsden, and marched by Bennetville upon Warrenton. Mr. Stanton's statement that on the 28th reports from Sherman's department informed him that Hood was threatening Tennessee, tends to confirm the story imputed to the escaped soldier. The captain of a gunboat on the Tennessee is also said to have seen cavalry outposts and bivouac watch-fires in the mountains south of Gunter's Landing. This is all the evidence we have of the position occupied by Hood about the end of October. Nothing is said anywhere of the position of Sherman; but if Hood had really committed himself and his army to a design so audacious as the invasion of Tennessee, and had determined to risk the passage of the Tennessee river, then Sherman must have followed his lead by striking through the mountains on the road from Rome to Huntsville, or have threatened the Confederate communications by moving towards Talladega. Hood, in going towards Tennessee, exposed his lines of supply, and unless he could live upon the country or upon the contents of captured Federal depots, it would be impossible for him to remain. In the absence of any authentic information, it can only be said that the Confederates were trying a desperate expedient, and that audacity is sometimes, but rarely in war, unless well backed by prudence, rewarded with success.

Of Atlanta, the *New York Herald* says:—"The place is not considered in any danger whatever. General Sherman has assured the Government that he will hold it in spite of all attempts to dislodge him. The rebels are active along the Tennessee river."

A Nashville despatch states that on the 24th ult. General Richard Taylor, with 10,000 Confederates, was at Bear Creek, and a large force, supposed to be Hood's advance, was about to cross the Tennessee River at Guntersville.

Confederate accounts state that, while Sherman's army is moving to operate against Hood, a column 10,000 or 15,000 strong, from another quarter, will be thrown against Atlanta, which is to be assaulted.

The Confederate Governor Harris, of Tennessee, was at Jackson, preparing to assemble the Legislature. Louisville despatches state that Forrest had sent General Buford into Kentucky, to demonstrate against Columbus and Paducah. Business in both

places is suspended, goods removed from the stores, and preparations made for defence. The Confederates were actively reorganising in West Tennessee. The Confederates under Vaughan had been routed at Morristown, East Tennessee, with the loss of several guns and numerous prisoners.

St. Louis despatches of the 28th, in describing the reported late battles in Missouri, state that General Pleasanton, with 6,000 men, in two days marched 92 miles, defeated Price with 25,000 men, capturing 2,000 prisoners and all but one of his cannon, and scattered his demoralised army in all directions. Price was retiring into Arkansas. Out of all the artillery with which he commenced his invasion, he had only two pieces left.

ELECTION RIOTS AND INCIDENTS.

In our last number we stated that the military authorities had arrested the Democratic soldiers' electioneering agents in Baltimore and Washington, and closed their offices, on a charge of falsely signing and forging the names of officers and soldiers entitled to vote. At the examination before the military committee one agent, named Ferry, pleaded guilty. He and another man, Donahue, had been tried by military commission, and condemned to imprisonment for life. Governor Seymour had sent three commissioners to Washington to investigate the charges against the Democratic collectors of the soldiers' vote.

At a mass meeting of merchants and bankers held at Wall-street, New York, in favour of M'Clellan, resolutions were passed declaring that the financial and commercial interests demand a change in the Administration. Mr. Lincoln's abolition policy was denounced.

The War Democracy had held a meeting in New York. General Dix read an address refusing to support the Chicago nominee or platform, and recommending the reorganisation of the Democracy.

General Dix has officially notified that he has received information that large numbers of refugees, deserters and enemies of the Federal Government, are distributing themselves from Canada throughout the frontier States for the purpose of voting or breaking the peace at the approaching elections, and directs all Provost-Marshals to adopt all means to effect their arrest. He also requires all persons from the Confederate States now in his department, or who shall arrive before the election, immediately to report themselves at his head-quarters for registration.

A serious political riot has taken place at Philadelphia during a Democratic torchlight procession. It was assailed with clubs and stones, and in the *mêlée* one man was killed and seventeen injured. Numerous arrests were made. The National Democratic Committee issued an address, stating that Mr. Lincoln's unscrupulous supporters were determined to employ for his re-election a system of violence and fraud unknown in American history. The committee urged the people to let nothing prevent their casting a Democratic vote.

The Commandant of the New York State Militia had issued an order enjoining vigilance to prevent Canadian raids. He denounces the attempt of General Dix to take the supervisions of the elections as dangerous to the public peace. The Federal Government is charged with no duty relating to the election. The militia will repress any attempts to disturb the peace, and if necessary will prevent interference with the rights of persons to attend the polls.

The Governor of Kentucky had announced that if military interference is attempted at the election, and there are sufficient citizens at the polls to arrest the offenders, the sheriff would take them in charge. If the military force was too large to arrest, the election would be adjourned.

A COLOURED CONVENTION IN AMERICA.

A national convention of the coloured people of the United States has been recently held at Syracuse, in the State of New York. Two special documents, the one "A Bill of Wrongs and Rights," and the other an address to the American people, were adopted. In addition, the convention resolved to petition Congress to abolish all laws discriminating against the African race on account of their colour. A National League was instituted to encourage self-reliance and promote the interests of industry and education. Twenty States were represented; and the delegates, it is said, were fully impressed with the gravity of the crisis, and with the responsibility now resting upon the coloured citizens of America. This movement is of great importance as showing the growth of an organised patriotic sentiment among the free people of colour.

MANIFESTO OF THE SOUTHERN STATES.

The following are the resolutions adopted at a meeting of the Governors of the States of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi, held in Augusta, Georgia, on Monday, the 17th inst., Governor William Smith presiding, after a full, free, and harmonious consultation and interchange of counsel:—

Resolved,—That there is nothing in the present aspect of public affairs to cause any abatement of our zeal in the prosecution of the war to the accomplishment of a peace based on the independence of the Confederate States. And to give encouragement to our brave soldiers in the field and to strengthen the Confederate authorities in the pursuit of this desirable end, we will use our best exertions to increase the effective force of our armies.

That the interests of each of our States are identical in the present struggle for self-government, and wisdom and true patriotism dictate that the military forces of each should aid the others against invasion and subjugation, and for this purpose we will recommend to our several Legislatures to repeal all such laws as prohibit the executives from sending their forces beyond their respective limits, in order that they may render temporary service wherever most urgently required.

That, while it is our purpose to use every exertion to increase the strength and efficiency of our State and Confederate forces, we respectfully and earnestly request that the Confederate authorities will send to the field every ablebodied man, without exception, in any of its various departments whose places can be filled by either disabled officers and soldiers, senior reserves, or negroes, and dispense with the use of all provost and post guard, except in important cities or localities where the presence of large bodies of troops make them necessary, and with all passport agents upon railroads not in the immediate vicinity of the armies, as we consider these agents an unnecessary annoyance to good citizens and of no possible benefit to the country.

That we recommend our respective Legislatures to pass stringent laws for the arrest and return to their commands of all deserters and stragglers from the Confederate armies or State troops, and that it be made the special duty, under appropriate penalties, of all civil and military officers to arrest and deliver to the proper authorities all such delinquents; and

Whereas the public enemy, having proclaimed the freedom of our slaves, are forcing into their armies the able-bodied portion thereof the more effectually to wage their cruel and bloody war against us; therefore be it

Resolved, that it is the true policy and obvious duty of all slaveowners timely to remove their slaves from the line of the enemy's approach, and especially those able to bear arms; and when they should fail to do so, that it should be made the duty of the proper authorities to enforce the performance of this duty, and to give to such owners all necessary assistance as far as practicable.

That the course of the enemy in appropriating our slaves who happen to fall into their hands to purposes of war, seems to justify a change of policy on our part, and while owners of slaves, under the circumstances, should freely yield them to their country, we recommend to our authorities, under proper regulations, to appropriate such part of them to the public service as may be required.

That the States have the right to export such productions and to import such supplies as may be necessary for State use, or for the comfort or support of their troops in service, upon any vessel or vessels owned or chartered by them; and that we request Congress at its next session to pass laws removing all restrictions which have been imposed by Confederate authority upon such exports or imports by the States. And, lastly, we deem it not inappropriate to declare our firm and unalterable purpose, as we believe it to be that of our fellow-citizens, to maintain our rights of self-government, to establish our independence, and to uphold the rights and sovereignty of the States, or to perish in the attempt.

That the chairman be requested to send a copy of these resolutions to his Excellency President Davis, and also one each to the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and the governors of the several States of the Confederacy, to be laid before the respective bodies.

The *Raleigh Standard*, speaking of the resolutions at the late meeting of the Confederate governors, observes:—"These resolutions breathe nothing but the most ultra war spirit. We are not disappointed in them. They are just what we expected. These governors, co-operating as dependents or auxiliaries with the central Government at Richmond, seem determined to accept no compromise, but to prosecute the war to annihilation, or, at least, at the lowest point of exhaustion and ruin."

THE ALABAMA LEGISLATURE.

At its recent session the Alabama Legislature passed a resolution in favour of negotiating on the Chicago platform in case the Democrats were successful in the Presidential election. There were protracted debates on the subject, which do not seem to have pleased Governor Watts. The *Mobile News* says:—

The Governor, in convoking the Legislature, set forth in strong terms the defenceless condition of the State, and his want of power to avail himself of the abundant material for the purposes of the defence which might be brought into service. He suggested means which he thought would accomplish the desired end. The Legislature neither adopted the Governor's suggestions nor substituted any of their own. After squabbling for a couple of weeks over several propositions, they incontinently abandoned their posts and left the State to take care of itself. With inimitable *sang froid*, before adjourning they appointed a committee to wait upon his Excellency and say that "having finished the business before them, they respectfully inquired whether he had anything further to communicate." Whereupon his Excellency said he had somewhat more to say, and briefly despatched a message to them, restating what he called them together for, and saying they had utterly failed to do, what in his judgment, was necessary to be done. The parting words of the governor were not very graciously received; some belligerent members grew eloquent in their denunciation of his lecture, and it was proposed to return the obnoxious document to the Executive, endorsed in a black envelope, significant of the wrath of the House. Upon calling the ayes and noes, it was found that the House was without a quorum, whereupon it was thought best to adjourn. Thus ended the extra session without the passage of any law looking to the better protection or defence of the State against the common enemy. The stupid resolutions and speeches of the reconstructive State-negotiating members have been published for the encouragement of the Yankees, and will remain as enduring monuments of their want of patriotism and discretion long after the authors shall have been buried under the overwhelming scorn of an indignant people.

MISCELLANEOUS.

President Davis had appointed the 16th inst. as a day of thanksgiving for recent successes of the Confederate arms.

The State of Nevada had been admitted to the Union by proclamation of Mr. Lincoln.

Governor Bradford, of Maryland, had officially proclaimed the new Constitution, which comes into immediate operation. The event was celebrated in Baltimore by a salute of 500 guns.

The Federals had destroyed the Confederate ram Albemarle, in Albemarle Sound, by means of launches sent out at night.

The Confederates were conscripting negroes outside of the Federal lines in Louisiana. It is stated that the negroes were to be put into the Confederate army.

The *New York Herald* says:—"General Philip Sheridan, said to be the greatest cavalry officer in all America, was born in Boston of Irish parents. He is now only 33 years of age, and when a boy sold newspapers in the streets of Boston."

The Confederates were daily looking for an attack on Wilmington, N.C. Large fleets, they say, were assembling at Beaufort and Fortress Monroe.

Confederate journals generally advocate arming the negroes. The *Southern Confederate* says that the pressure brought to bear on the Richmond authorities in favour of arming the blacks is too strong to be resisted, and that it has been determined to arm 300,000 slaves for the spring campaign; their masters to be compensated by Congress, and the slaves so armed to receive their freedom and fifty acres of land each, insuring them permanent homes in the South.

According to the official October statement the public debt of the United States amounts to 2,017 million dollars.

There had been great excitement in the New York money market. On Oct. the 29th, the premium on gold was 120. It rose to 123 on the 30th, and to 148½ on the 1st of November.

ITALY.

The debate on the bill for transferring the capital has been proceeding during the week in the Chamber of Deputies. On the 9th, Signor Buoncompagni, in a three hours' speech, stated the grounds on which he was at first opposed to the Convention and the transfer of the capital. Considering, however, the almost unanimous wishes of Italy, he believed he deferred to public opinion by now voting in favour of the measures in question. He added:—

We must always proceed in unison with France, without sacrificing our policy to hers. We may be quite certain that France, once having left Rome, will return there no more. We shall go to Rome at no distant period by means of civilisation, liberty, and justice.

On Saturday, the 12th, General Della Marmora, the Prime Minister, addressed the Chamber of Deputies. He said he did not wish to deliver a speech, but to make some declarations. Before the Convention was concluded, General Della Marmora was opposed to it, fearing it would disturb the already cemented union of the Italian provinces, and occasion the renewal of conflicts at home. "This," he said, "I pointed out to M. Drouyn de Lhuys and the Emperor." The Minister continued:—

On returning to Italy I was led, contrary to my intentions, to accept office under a difficult state of things; then, finding a treaty signed, I threw aside all apprehension, and prepared myself to support it in concert with my colleagues. I observed, contrary to my previous impressions, that there was no real danger of discord, no risk of a renewal of disturbances. I saw also that everybody in Italy regarded the engagements of September as serious, and the sentiments manifested by Parliament on the occasion of the recent exchange of despatches with France prove the loyalty with which the Convention is regarded. We have, therefore, been able to say that the Ministry will have the strength to execute the treaty,—strength derived from your union and the moral support of the country. The question of the transfer of the capital is a delicate one for me, a Turinese. Turin militarily cannot be the capital, but the public mind should have been prepared for the news of its fall. I regret the suspicion which has been cast upon the views of France. I have been able to approach the Emperor several times, and have found him disposed ever since 1852 to occupy himself at some time with Italian affairs. He permitted, notwithstanding certain opposition, that Italian affairs should be discussed at the Congress of Paris. You remember Plombières and the glorious Italian war? The King having had an interview with the Emperor at Valleggia, the result was that the former only accepted the preliminaries of the peace of Villafranca as far as he himself was concerned. Upon Count Cavour's death the Emperor generously recognised the Kingdom of Italy, thus rendering possible its recognition by the other Powers. In 1862 he sent his squadron to compliment the King at Naples. Perhaps the Emperor had once doubts, as some of us have had, of the possibility of Italian unity, but now I am convinced he thinks our unity irrevocable. We will not take one step backwards; we will go forward prudently and slowly, but without intermission. The Roman question still remains perfectly clear in all men's minds. As regards the mode of solution, it is not undesirable to have time before us. I have great confidence in the Emperor, who has entirely devoted himself to the Roman question. I believe also that he will assist us for Venice; I speak as a private person. Some solution may become possible with respect to Venice. I believe the mind of the Emperor of Austria may be brought to fresh resolutions with this object.

General Della Marmora said in conclusion:—

I renew the expression of my wish that you should approve the treaty. (Great applause.)

On Monday the Marquis Pepoli, who signed the Convention, was one of the speakers. He called attention to its bearing upon European questions—

The national party, successful after the Crimean War, had since been defeated in Poland and the Duchies by the refusal of a Congress. The threat of the formation of a coalition was not a vain menace. The Italian Government had felt the necessity of drawing near to France, to prepare a new Western alliance. The Roman question might be an obstacle to the formation of an alliance with Liberal Europe. France would only settle the question in reassuring Catholic opinion that the Pope should be placed beyond all danger of violence. A sentiment of honour had forced the Emperor not to

abandon the Pope, protected by the liberal remembrance of the earlier years of his reign. The Convention had produced an immense sensation in Europe. It had relieved Italy, whose influence abroad the French occupation of Rome had diminished; it had asserted her stability and unity, because the transfer of the capital was a serious pledge that France would abandon her ideas of a Federation. The transfer of the capital to the centre of Italy was to give a body to that which had hitherto only been a soul. The speaker repelled vehemently the fear of a cession of territory. The Convention, he said, freed the French Government from the responsibility of a reactionary policy at Rome and relieved the National party. Because Russia and Germany had settled the Schleswig-Holstein and Polish questions among themselves, France had solved in Italy the question of the occupation of Rome. He hoped the Convention would re-establish confidence between England and France, disturbed by the refusal of the former to participate in a Congress. The task of Italy was to further this alliance, which alone could secure the triumph of liberal ideas. He looked for the success of liberty in the struggle against reaction. He recalled the words of the Emperor Napoleon, that the object of French policy was the reconciliation of the Church and liberty, and said, "The formula laid down by Count Cavour of a free Church in a free State will bring about this result. The Roman question concerns the liberty of the world, because Rome is the centre of European reaction. We cannot obtain conciliation by violence, by stratagem, or by the violation of treaties, but by moral force. A solution obtained by violent means would for a long period compromise even liberty. After the Convention the Austrian question alone remains in Italy. The position created by the Convention compels the Italian Government to advance with liberty. It is necessary to solve the Roman question by demolishing feudal Rome in the interior and in the Italian laws." He adjured the Chamber to avoid any declaration of principles which might for ever compromise the dignity of the Country. The rejection of the Convention would shatter the liberal alliance of Europe, destroy public credid, and provoke Italy to attempt culpable enterprises. The destinies of the Liberal party in Europe were bound up with the existence of Italy. Rome and Austria had not replied. They reckoned upon a want of foresight of the Italian Parliament. He hoped their wish would be deceived; he had already a pledge in the admirable order which reigned at Turin. (Applause.)

Signor Boggio attacked the Convention.

It is believed that the application of the financial measures proposed by Signor Sella will be far more easy than had been expected. The municipality of Brescia has declared its readiness to anticipate the payment of the land-tax for 1865 on account of its citizens.

Great floods have been caused in Tuscany by heavy rains. The waters have broken up the railway lines at several points. Towards Bologna the Arno has burst its embankment and swept away the telegraph and other works. The lower parts of Florence were inundated.

Milan newspapers publish letters from Venetia telling of conflicts between some bands of insurgents and Austrian troops, in which several of the latter were killed and wounded.

FRANCE.

The King of the Belgians, accompanied by the Duke of Brabant and the Prince of Orange, has been to Compiègne. Chevalier Nigra, the Italian Minister, has also received an invitation to the *fêtes* there.

M. Thouvenel, formerly Minister of Foreign Affairs, has been seriously ill, but is now recovering. It seems that M. Drouyn de Lhuys is to remain in office, Prince La Tour d'Auvergne, who was designated his successor, having returned to London.

The *Constitutionnel* of this morning considers the despatch of General Della Marmora as a fresh proof of the good understanding between the French and Italian Governments. The same paper entirely approves of the General's speech.

It is reported that Mgr. Bonaparte is on the point of leaving Rome for Paris, with a mission from the Pope. Mgr. Bonaparte is the second son of Prince Canino, who died in 1857, and he is said to be much liked by both the Emperor and the Empress of the French.

DENMARK AND GERMANY.

Peace between Denmark and the German Powers is now an accomplished fact, the treaty having been accepted and approved by both branches of the Danish legislature, and its ratification having been forwarded to Vienna.

The Duke of Augustenburg, in reply to an address presented to him by the citizens of Kiel, congratulating him on the conclusion of peace, expressed the hope that his right to the throne of the Duchies would be generally acknowledged, and also availed himself of the favourable opportunity to say a word on behalf of the German Powers, to whom he said they owed a debt of gratitude.

In Berlin a rumour prevails that Herr von Bismark's expected elevation to the rank of Count is simply intended as a prelude to his being relieved from the cares of office. The King, it is said, is anxious to see a termination of the long standing quarrel between himself and the Prussian Legislature, but this much-desired consummation is not likely to be effected, except by the retirement of the haughty and obnoxious Premier.

AUSTRIA.

The Reichsrath reassembled on Saturday. Archduke Rainer acted as President in the Upper House. He made a short speech, at the conclusion of which he called for three cheers for the Emperor. In the Lower House Herr von Schmerling occupied the presidential chair; 137 members were present, including nine Poles.

On Monday the Emperor formally opened the Chambers in a lengthened speech. After alluding to the arrangement under which the Reichsrath is at present convoked in its plenary capacity, the Emperor referred to the acceptance by his brother of the crown of Mexico, and stated that the family compact executed at Miramar to settle the questions of succession to the Austrian throne opened thereby is to be presently communicated to the Reichsrath. He congratulated the Chambers on the good understanding and friendly relations existing between Austria and the other great Powers of Europe, and expressed his gratification at the satisfactory manner in which the war with Denmark had concluded. He expressed a hope that the exceptional measures imposed upon the Polish provinces of the empire may before long prove to be unnecessary, and therefore be withdrawn. In alluding to the financial condition of the empire, the Emperor indulged in the expression of a hope that when the extraordinary conditions which in Austria, as in so many other European countries, have affected the finances shall have passed away, the equilibrium of the budget may be again restored. The Emperor stated that schemes are being prepared for the development of railway communication throughout some of the provinces where it is yet much needed. He alluded very briefly to the commercial negotiations at present occupying the attention of the Federal Diet, and promised a series of "important and voluminous bills."

The Governor of Galicia has issued a proclamation stating that, with the exception of high treason and rioting, the treatment of crimes and offences under the jurisdiction of the military tribunals during the state of siege will henceforward be transferred to the civil tribunals.

A new State loan for 25,000fl., bearing five per cent. interest, has been issued.

RUSSIA.

On the 12th, Lord Napier received the principal English residents in St. Petersburg, who came to take leave previous to his quitting the post of British Ambassador at the Russian Court. His lordship, in the course of some observations which he addressed to those present, said that if peace was preserved during the past year it was owing to the attitude of the English Ministry, who did not allow themselves to be carried away by the critical state of affairs. "The British and Russian Governments are both convinced," he said, "of the necessity of maintaining peace, and this has caused the great change in the feelings of England towards Russia. The relations between the two countries are now most satisfactory." Lord Napier hoped that a further improvement would take place by the extension of commerce between the two countries, by the development of the liberal tendencies of the Russian Government, and a more reserved policy on the part of that Government in the Eastern question. His Lordship further expressed regret that free-trade principles were not sufficiently acted upon in Russia, and hoped for a speedy change in the Russian commercial system.

NEW ZEALAND.

A telegram from Melbourne, of September 24, in anticipation of the overland mail, says:—"Advices from New Zealand continue satisfactory. No hostile movements by the rebel natives have taken place. Many of them are surrendering their arms."

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

M. Renan and his wife have left Paris for a tour in Egypt.

STATE-EDUCATION IN FRANCE.—M. Jules Simon says a vast per centage of the population of France do not even know the alphabet.

The Brazilian Government have issued a decree setting at liberty all the emancipados, but it remains to be seen how far it will be executed.

M. du Chaillu was to leave the Fernand-Vaz river towards the close of August to explore the unknown countries between it and the Nile.

Inundations have occurred near Valencia, in Spain, by which twenty-seven villages have been destroyed, and great loss of life has been caused.

A telegram from Petersburg announces that the telegraph line from that city to China is now opened to Kiatchka, whereby the posting distance to Pekin is reduced to four days.

SIGNS OF PROGRESS.—The Governor of Cochin China has issued an edict, in which he enjoins those in authority under him to see that communal schools be opened in the chief towns and villages in their respective jurisdictions, where native children can be taught to read.

POPULATION OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.—The population of the States which are to form the Confederation of British America is as follows, viz.:—Upper Canada, 1,600,000; Lower Canada, 1,200,000; Nova Scotia, 320,000; New Brunswick, 260,000; Newfoundland, 130,000; and Prince Edward's Island, 90,000. Total, 3,600,000. The increase since the last census will bring up the number to fully four millions.

CO-OPERATION IN PARIS.—A number of working coppersmiths of Paris are now forming a society for the foundation of a firm to be conducted by the members themselves in common. A capital of 25,000f. has already been raised by 250 shares of 100f. each, subscribed by 208 workmen. The intention of the association is to gradually unite as many members as possible of the trade as associates in workshops to be successively added to the establishment.

GARIBALDI AND AMERICAN SLAVERY.—A statement having recently gone round to the effect that Garibaldi had expressed pro-Southern views, the following disclaimer has been published by the illustrious General:—"My opinion on the American question is well known. Not only do I hope from it the abolition of slavery, but I consider the question to be one affecting all mankind, and woe be to the world if the North did not come out victorious from this struggle!"

LIEBIG IN ENGLAND.—The *Journal de Francfort* states that the celebrated chemist, Baron Liebig, has announced his intention of relinquishing his professional chair and laboratories in the University of Munich, in order to settle in London, where he has been offered an important position in connection with a large scavenging and sewerage company.

DHAR RESTORED.—According to the *Indu Prakisch* (or *Moonlight*), a native paper received by the last mail, the Government have resolved on restoring Dhar to its native ruler. "By this time," says the *Moonlight*, on the authority of its correspondent at Indore, "the joyous city rings with the tumult of the multitudes thanking their gods for this restoration of the State to their hereditary Prince." It seems also duly grateful for the exertions of Lord Stanley and Mr. John Dickinson, jun., in England, to whose efforts the restoration of Dhar to a native ruler is mainly to be attributed.

THE SWISS OATH.—The trial of the Swiss doctor (Demme) for poisoning his patient Trumpy, has made known a judicial usage which most people were ignorant of. It appears that the oath is not administered to witnesses until after they have given their evidence, and even then only on very important occasions. One of the principal witnesses is an old woman named Anne Murner, who had lived as a servant in the family of the deceased for thirty-seven years. Her evidence appeared to the Court to be of such moment that the President asked whether she had any objection to swear to it. She had none; and the President advised her to retire a few minutes for further reflection. She declined to do so, and said that, as she had told nothing but the truth, she was ready to take the oath. The President thereupon called upon the officer of the Court to read a warning couched in the most solemn and searching terms which the law prescribes as a preliminary to the swearing. The witness, nothing dismayed by these terrible warnings, took the oath, standing, and with three fingers of the right hand opened. It was as follows:—"I swear before God, who knows all things, that I have answered the questions which have been put to me without reticence or mental reservation, without hope of profit, and without fear of loss, with the entire truth, and according to my conscience. I swear it as truly as I wish God (for Catholics the words 'and all the saints' are added) to help me in my last moments, without deceit or fraud."

ANOTHER ENOCH ARDEN IN REAL LIFE.—The correspondent of the *Morning Post* in Brussels says:—"A circumstance has just occurred here which in some points resembles the events out of which the Poet Laureate has made so much in 'Enoch Arden.' About twenty years ago a blacksmith was condemned to an imprisonment of seven months for an assault of which he had been found guilty; and on the expiry of his term of punishment, being unwilling to return to his former employment, he enlisted in the Dutch army, and shortly afterwards proceeded to the colonies of Holland in the East Indies, leaving a wife and young daughter behind him. Five years after a comrade who had served in the same company arrived here and told the wife that her husband had been killed with a poisoned arrow by one of the natives. The comrade and the wife, having soon come to an understanding, were married, and have lived happily together for many years. Their happiness was, however, interrupted a few days ago, when an individual with white locks made his appearance in the family circle, which included seven children. This was the blacksmith who had been supposed to be long dead, who, seeing how matters stood with his wife and friend, made the best he could of the change; and, after having deposited 3,000 florins for the use of the daughter he had left behind—who is now twenty-two years of age—he took his departure for London in the steamer Moselle, and has since, doubtless, safely arrived at his destination, though nobody here seems to have been made acquainted with his future plans or intentions."

THE CYCLONE AT CALCUTTA.—The *Times* correspondent at Calcutta thus sums up the devastation caused by the cyclone:—

On the morning of Wednesday, the 5th, upwards of 200 vessels were in the river at their moorings; in the evening they were all adrift, many of them were high and dry in the streets of Calcutta, and some had sunk altogether. A cyclone of unparalleled fury broke over the district and raged for five hours without intermission, and when it had concluded half Calcutta was in ruins, the huts of the natives were carried away like wisps of straws, there is scarcely a tree standing for miles, and now all around there is a scene of desolation so appalling that no words could give you an adequate idea of it. The river raged and tossed like a sea, and its power may judged of when I state that, of three of the large steamers of the Peninsular and Oriental Company, one, the Bengal, was laid high on shore, and two others were dismasted. Large ships shot up the stream in blocks of five and ten, lodging here and there in the mud. The natives were paralysed by this fearful scene and could do nothing. Even now, five days after, they cry like children, for there is not a home for miles, and the loss of life among them is terrible. One flat sunk with 300 of them on board, a little way above my own house; another flat sunk with 200 natives in it, and their bodies are washing up and down incessantly. We are cut off from the rest of the world, for our telegraphs are broken, no steamer has been able to move till to-day, and the very roads are choked with falling trees. Already the exhalations from the mass of decaying

vegetation are insupportable, and it will be a mercy if a dire fever does not follow close upon the storm. Far as the eye can reach there is unbroken waste and gloom. The magnificent park at Barrackpore is a wilderness. The Botanical Gardens at Calcutta no longer exist. The Government dockyard is a pile of ruins, and, in short, there is not a building which has escaped. To increase the horrors of this storm a "bore" of unusual size and force came rushing in while it was at its height, and drove the helpless vessels together in a heap. The Hindostan, a large Peninsular and Oriental steamer, sunk; as did also the hospital ship, the Bentinck. It would be tedious to pursue the endless catalogue of mischief. Such a day was never seen in Lower Bengal before, and many a year must pass before traces of it are gone.

PRINCE ALFRED'S LODGINGS AT BONN.—The correspondent of the *Morning Herald* lately with the Prince and Princess of Wales in Germany, thus describes the house now occupied by Prince Alfred at Bonn, on the Rhine:—

As the railway is crossed, a double avenue of beautiful old trees encloses a large, long centre grassy space. For some distance right and left of these promenades houses and villa residences seem to have been recently built. On the right-hand side, in the second block of buildings, not a hundred yards from the railway-station, a sort of semi-detached villa has been taken for Prince Alfred for some months while he pursues his studies at Bonn University. The house contains only eight or nine rooms in all, large or small—or rather, all small. It is just such a dwelling as a well-to-do tradesman would select for his family at the seaside in England for the summer bathing. All around is the broken ground being prepared for other buildings. There is not an inch of garden or pleasure-ground to the rear, and in front only a few steps from the railings to the doors. The scarcity of room will be evident when I mention that Prince Alfred has, I think, four gentlemen in his suite, and, of course, four or five servants. In fact, some must sleep two in a room. There are no stables or coach-houses, a serious drawback, as his Royal Highness has brought over a brougham and pair of horses, and two or three saddle horses for himself and his suite. . . . As people will talk unkindly, and without making any effort to understand the matter, I may as well mention that Prince Alfred has been placed here for educational purposes—for the finish of his studies at a school of education where his revered father, in his youth, received those seeds of discipline and information which afterwards rendered him so able an adviser to our Queen and so able a servant—yes, that is the word—of England. Her Majesty desires, whether her second son is to continue a resident English prince or is to be a German potentate, that his Royal Highness should devote himself to his studies with the same ardour as the humblest student of the college, and she was anxious that no splendour of appearance or vast superiority of dwelling, or style of living, should make his Royal Highness for the moment believe himself to be anything else than a devoted and anxiously self-improving student of the University of Bonn. Hence the plainness of the residence which has been taken for the prince.

THE REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER ON THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.—On the evening of Sunday, the 23rd ult., the Rev. H. W. Beecher preached a political sermon, and, as it had been previously announced, pews, aisles, and lobbies were all crowded as soon as the doors were opened. The rev. gentleman took for his text the lamentation over Jerusalem, as not knowing in its day the things that belonged to its peace; but he soon proceeded to much more modern topics. He said that to have peace when war is necessary is a great crime, and the people should inquire whether the peace now proposed is not a mere sham, with "the Union as it was," with all its attendant injustice and oppression. "You can't," he said, "have four years of war, and then have things as they were; and if we sneak back into a peace with all the former evils unredressed, we shall be worthy only of the world's contempt and scorn." He discussed at great length "the heresy of State sovereignty," and maintained that the States never had a separate existence. When the colonies broke from British dominion they did not claim separate existence. It was argued in Congress that the people had a right to establish a separate State Government; but the idea was declared monstrous. The system developed was that of State Governments dependent upon a general Government; the transition was from the sovereignty of Great Britain to the Confederacy, and thence, not to a league, but to "a more perfect Union"; and the sovereignty of the State was never recognised. And why, he asked, is the doctrine maintained now by such men as Mr. Alexander Stephens? It is because slavery is dependent upon it; and who is the white-livered scoundrel who will vote for such men? If the South want peace, they can have it by submission and obedience, and they can't have it any other way. Before the war the Government could not interfere with slavery, because it was a local State institution, but this is now changed. When the South went to war they did not get rid of their responsibilities, but they lost their privileges, and now the general Government is obliged to settle this question on general principles of equity and justice. An Administration that should leave slavery as it was would be no more free from responsibility for its guilt than Pilate was of the death of Christ. Mr. Beecher closed with an earnest appeal to his audience to vote the Union ticket.

ANOTHER MURDER is reported. It seems that some labourers, in a house at Hatcham, quarrelled over their beer. They made up the difference, however, and two of them fell asleep. The third, a man named Havalon, took up a poker, and intending to strike one of the sleepers named Bailey, missed him and struck the other man, Gillespie, inflicting injuries which later caused death. A coroner's jury, at an inquest on the body of Gillespie, returned a verdict of wilful murder against Havalon.

Court, Official, and Personal News.

The Prince and Princess of Wales remain at Windsor. Much of the Queen's time is passed with the Royal family, her Majesty walking and driving in company with one or other of the Princes or Princesses in the grounds and park. Her Majesty is an almost daily visitor to the Royal Mausoleum at Frogmore, where lie the remains of the Prince Consort.

On this beautiful tomb, which is now nearly completed, the most eminent artists in marble and mosaic work have been employed, and all that the fine arts of the age could contribute towards its adornment has been lavished upon the work. Its cost has of course been great, as no expense has been spared in its construction. The mausoleum and its approaches are under the strict guardianship of the rural police day and night, and an admission to its sacred precincts would be now considered as one of the greatest marks of favour which Royalty could bestow upon the subject An ornamental bridge of smooth and rusticated Portland stone is being erected over the ornamental waters at Frogmore, for the purpose of connecting the approaches between the Prince's Mausoleum and that the late Duchess of Kent, over whose tomb a bronze lamp is kept constantly burning.

On Monday her Majesty, accompanied by the Prince and Princess of Wales and Princess Helena, went to Claremont, and visited the Queen Marie Amélie.

It is understood that, in consequence of the severe illness of Lord Derby (a severe attack of gout), the intended visit of the Prince and Princess of Wales to Knowsley is indefinitely postponed.

On Wednesday, the Prince of Wales completed his twenty-third year.

Parliament has been prorogued until Friday, the 13th of January. It is believed amongst the officials that the House will meet for the despatch of business on Tuesday, January 31.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer has expressed his high approval and cordial wishes for the success of the Working Men's Club and Institute Union, and has subscribed 10*l.* to constitute himself a member.

On Saturday the nomination of sheriffs in the various counties of England and Wales took place in the Court of Exchequer. Mr. Gladstone, supported by the judges and several members of the Government, officiated at the ceremony.

Lord Brougham accompanied M. Berryer and his learned friends, M. Desmarest and M. Rodot, to Paris.

Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston entertained the Earl Granville and a select party at dinner on Saturday, at Cambridge House, Piccadilly.

Mr. Cobden is to address his constituents on the 23rd inst.

The officers of the Royal Engineers gave a grand entertainment on Friday to General Todleben, at Willis's Rooms. General Sir John Fox Burgoyne, G.C.B., presided.

It is said that in the spring Sir William Mansfield will succeed Sir Hugh Rose as Commander-in-Chief in India.

Colonel M'Murdo (says the *Army and Navy Gazette*) will be succeeded as Inspector-General of Volunteers by Colonel Erskine, who has for some time very efficiently discharged the duties of deputy-inspector.

Postscript.

Wednesday, November 16, 1864.

AMERICA.

The Belgian brings advices from New York to Nov. 5th, three days before the Presidential election. Mr. Seward has informed the Mayors of New York and Buffalo that the State Department had information from Canada that a conspiracy existed to fire the principal Northern cities on the Presidential election day. The Mayor of New York informed Mr. Seward, in reply, that he had no fear of incendiary threats being carried out. He was, however, prepared for the emergency. The Democratic press charged the Administration with fabricating the report in order to put the cities under martial law. Governor Seymour (the Democratic Governor of New York) had issued a proclamation appealing to all parties to unite in allaying undue excitement during the election. The State officers were to see that every man had a free ballot, and no military organisations would be permitted near the polls. Military interference would be resisted with the full force of law. General Dix had issued another proclamation, stating that no military would be collected around the polls. The military would, if called upon, aid the civil authorities. It was reported from Washington that Butler would temporarily supersede General Dix, who would be retained to co-operate with him. The mob broke up the M'Clellan meeting at Baltimore. A meeting of merchants and bankers had been held at Wall-street, New York, in favour of President Lincoln.

General Hood, with 30,000 men, is reported to have crossed the Tennessee river, and to be moving northwards. The Confederates had captured the gunboat Undine on the Tennessee river. Forrest, Buford, Chalmers, and Bell were concentrating their forces. They had fourteen cannon besides the gunboat Undine. Deserters state that orders had been read to the Confederate troops to the effect that Hood would cross the Tennessee at Bridgeport, and march northward, whilst Forrest attacked Johnsonville. Southern papers say that Hood is now probably in Middle Tennessee. They anticipate great results from his movements. Beauregard's head-quarters were at Gadsden. It is rumoured that Sheridan was moving eastward from Atlanta.

Grant's troops were building log houses.

The *Richmond Sentinel*, the organ of the Confederate Government, recommends the arming of the slaves.

The privateer Chickamauga, which left Wilmington on the 27th, had burnt the ship Shooting Star and two other barques off Cape Delaware. The Tallahassee has destroyed several vessels off Black Island.

The blockade-runner, Lady Stirling, with 900 bales of cotton, was captured by three blockaders off Wilmington on the night of the 28th ult. The vessel and cargo are valued at 800,000 dols.

Gold was 146 per cent. prem. on the evening of the 5th.

THE ITALIAN PARLIAMENT.

In the Chamber of Deputies on Tuesday General Della Marmora, explaining a passage in his previous speech, said that when mentioning the Venetian question no menace or pressure was intended. He only expressed the hope that the Austrian Emperor might be led to the conclusion that the retention of Venice was neither required by his interest nor military honour. General Della Marmora deeply deplored the movement in Friuli, and blamed those by whom it was being fostered. In mentioning the report that had been spread of a contemplated cession of Italian territory, he said France would never wish thus to disturb the peace of Europe. If the treaty should not have the result of opening the gates of Rome, it would yet greatly facilitate the solution of the Roman question. The attainment of Rome as the capital of Italy would be the effect of progress, not of force. Experience would prove if the temporal power could exist by itself. Italy ought to show that she had no wish to trouble the Pope while giving that proof. Signor Mordini opposed the Convention, but supported the bill for the transference of the capital.

A Cabinet Council was held yesterday at the official residence of the First Lord of the Treasury in Downing-street.

THE EXPLOSION AT ERITH.—The inquest on the sufferers by the explosion at Erith was brought to a close yesterday. Some further evidence was given, including that of Mrs. Harriet Rayner, whose husband was killed by the explosion. After a lengthy summing up by the coroner, the jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death," and made various suggestions in reference to the storing and carriage of gunpowder.

DR. WILLIAMS' LIBRARY.—At the Lord Mayor's Court yesterday, before the Recorder and a special jury, the case of the trustees of Dr. Williams' Library and the Metropolitan Railway Company was heard. The premises are near Whitecross-street Prison, and are required by the Metropolitan Railway Company for their extension line from Farringdon-road. Several witnesses were called for the claimants. The sum in dispute was a large amount. After a lengthened investigation the jury assessed the amount of compensation at 10,200*l.*

THE SEWAGE QUESTION.—The Metropolitan Board of Works held a special meeting yesterday to consider the report of the Main Drainage Committee in reference to the utilisation of the sewage. The report recommended that a concession of the sewage should be made to Messrs. Napier and Hope, whose plan is to intercept all the ordinary sewage near Abbey-mills, and to convey it by means of a culvert to those portions of the Essex coast known as the Maplin Sands and the Dengie Flats, adjacent to the river Crouch, a part of their project being to reclaim those areas to the extent of about 15,000 or 20,000 acres. The capital they proposed to raise was 2,000,000*l.*; the concession of the sewage sought for by them from the Board was for fifty years, subject to Parliamentary authority being obtained, and to a grant of the land from the Crown. The net profits they proposed should be divided equally between the company and the Board, after deducting 10 per cent. on the outlay. Several amendments were moved, with a view of obtaining further delay before a decision was come to, but they were all voted down. Eventually the report was adopted by a majority of 26 votes to 9. Messrs. Napier and Hope will now doubtless make application to Parliament for the necessary powers to carry their plans into execution.

MARK-LANE.—THIS DAY.

Our market to-day was but moderately supplied with home-grown wheat. For selected parcels, there was a steady demand, at full prices; otherwise, the trade was dull, at about Monday's currency. With most descriptions of foreign wheat, the market was well supplied. Generally speaking, sales progressed slowly, at the rates current on Monday. Floating cargoes of grain moved off slowly, at previous quotations. The market was seasonably well supplied with barley. Good and fine malt qualities were in steady request, at full prices; but for inferior produce, the demand was very inactive at late rates. For malt, a very moderate business was transacted, on former terms.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"Thomas Burgess."—Next week.

"J. M."—The account of the Calcutta cyclone he has kindly sent is unavoidably postponed till our next number.

*** Subscribers and Advertisers are respectfully informed that the payment of sums *exceeding five shillings* cannot be received in postage stamps.

The Nonconformist.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1864.

SUMMARY.

LORD MAYOR'S Day was remarkable only for its brightness, which, however, brought out the paltriness and mediæval grotesqueness of the procession which accompanied Mr. Alderman Hale to Westminster. At the Guildhall banquet, Lord Palmerston, complimented by the civic dignitary as "uniting in a remarkable degree the freshness of youth with the maturity of a green old age," did not return the compliment by any newer remarks than that Europe was peaceable, the country prosperous with "one unfortunate exception," that it was desirable that the belligerents in America should come to an amicable arrangement; and he closed with a suitable eulogium on Lord Brougham, and M. Berryer, the "illustrious guests" of the evening. Lord Brougham having wandered into the topic of the next general election, Mr. Gladstone seized the opportunity of unmistakeably hinting, in the midst of some playful badinage, that an early dissolution of Parliament is not on the cards.

With the cord around his neck, and the cap drawn over his face—but not sooner—Muller, in a single broken sentence, confessed that he had murdered Mr. Briggs. Thus has been torn to pieces the network of reports and isolated facts, on the strength of which the German Protection Society claimed the reprieve of a murderer who was convicted after the fullest and fairest trial. The public have been greatly relieved by this tardy admission of guilt, not only because the penalty could never have been reversed, but as demonstrating to the German nation that their countryman was justly condemned, and in no sense the victim of international prejudice. But the supposed "moral influence of the gallows" has been finally exploded. Even the *Times*, in view of the fearful scenes of depravity and recklessness which were witnesed in the Old Bailey between Sunday midnight and the hour for execution, is obliged to give up the delusion as untenable. "After carefully estimating the behaviour of the crowd," says the *Daily News* reporter—and all the other accounts are in the same spirit—"we declare it to have been earthly, sensual, and devilish. We cannot recall a single redeeming incident or quote either a word or look of pity for the soul gone to judgment; and in recurring to our experience of the night, we do so with a sense of shame and unutterable loathing and humiliation, such as would be evoked by no other spectacle upon earth." If there be any advantage in public executions in London, it is that, by drawing together in one foul mass the ruffianism of the metropolis, they reveal to society the dangers to which it is ever exposed, and to Christians and philanthropists the Herculean task they have yet to undertake in this capital of the civilised world.

A decided step was yesterday taken by the Metropolitan Board of Works to utilise the sewage of London which finds its way along the north bank of the Thames to the reservoirs at Barking Creek. By a large majority it was decided to accept the tender of Messrs. Hope and Napier to convey the sewage in a culvert further down the Essex coast to the Maplin sands and Dengie Flats. Those areas of 15,000 or 20,000 acres, they propose by the aid of a public company, to reclaim and irrigate with the sewage, and divide the profits equally between them and the Board. The adoption of the scheme is contingent on parliamentary sanction and a grant of the land from the Crown. Arrangements for utilising the sewage on the south side of the Thames have still to be made. It can hardly be doubted that the plan of Messrs. Hope and Napier will, if feasible, eventually yield a large annual revenue to the Metropolitan Board.

On Monday the Emperor of Austria opened his Reichsrath—"the Council of the Empire"—in which neither Hungary, Croatia, Venetia, Bohemia, nor Moravia is represented. The Imperial speech was very reticent. No hint was given of any renewed attempt to induce the isolated provinces to send representatives to the Parliament, and the vague allusion to the question of Customs duties will suggest that the negotiations with the German Zollverein have failed. Nor was any reference made to General Della Marmora's hint in his speech at Turin that some solution of the Venetian question may become possible, and that the Emperor "may be brought to fresh resolutions with this object." That difficulty amicably settled, Austria, as well as Italy, might greatly reduce her armaments, and thus easily meet her financial embarrassments, and carry out those schemes of internal improvement which the chronic want of money ever retards.

We have American news to the 5th inst., only three days prior to the Presidential election. It illustrates the serious perils of carrying on an important civil contest in the midst of raging war. The excitement throughout the North was intense. To the charges of falsification of votes, intended violence, and the probable irruption of Confederate refugees from Canada to burn the Northern cities, the Democrats respond with counter-charges against the Republicans of military coercion. The Irish, excited by inflammatory appeals, threaten disturbance. But the issue scarcely rests with them, or with the miscellaneous population of the large towns, but rather with the millions of agriculturists scattered throughout the States. If their decision was decisively declared on the 8th, we may hope that it will have been peaceably and finally accepted by the nation at large.

General Grant has made another and general reconnaissance to discover weak points in General Lee's long line of defence around Richmond and Petersburg. He has lost many men, but gained a more advantageous position towards the Southside Railway. The entrenchments of both armies are so strong as to be almost impregnable. The erection of huts by the Federal troops is a sign that this obstinate campaign is to be carried through the winter. The effort to drive Sherman out of Atlanta continues. Hood has invaded Tennessee, and thereby threatens the Federal communications with Nashville, while Beauregard covers his rear. Sherman's movements to thwart this strategy are inexplicable, but his fertility of resource is great.

The proceedings of the Legislature of Alabama do not confirm the boasted unanimity of the Southern States. That body, specially convened for the purpose of providing for the defence of the State, declined to adopt the Governor's suggestions, or substitute any plan of their own. But the Legislature, before separating, adopted a resolution in favour of negotiation with the North on the Chicago platform—"for the encouragement of the Yankees," says one of the indignant Southern journals. This incident increases the interest with which the decision of the Confederate Congress on the projeet for arming the slaves will be looked forward to.

THE GREAT ITALIAN DEBATE.

IN the very depth of our own Parliamentary recess, about midway between the close of one Session and the opening of another, there is abundant excuse, if excuse were required, for giving more than usually serious attention to the great Parliamentary debate now proceeding at Turin, on the transfer of the capital of Italy to Florence. But, in truth, the subject-matter of that discussion, the numerous points at which it touches the political interests of Europe, the highorder of oratory and of statesmanship it has evoked, and the calm and self-restraining attitude of the Italian people, during its progress, would have justified, as, without doubt, it must have attracted, the attention of Englishmen at any period of the year, and under any condition of domestic politics. That the Italians are eminently qualified to derive from Parliamentary government its highest advantages they have demonstrated by the general tenor of their political life from the first moment of their having become an united kingdom. Their constancy has been tried more severely than, in the infancy of their constitutional existence, it seemed at all probable they would be able to bear. The policy of the Emperor has put a heavy strain, from time to time, upon their patience. The well-meant designs of their most cherished patriot, eminently as he had served them, have occasionally placed them in a position of cruel embarrassment. They have been called upon to sink provincial jealousies. They have been compelled to keep afoot a disproportionate military force. They have been heavily burdened by taxation. They are yearly getting into financial arrears. They have scarcely had time to organise efficient administrative institutions. They have been incessantly worried from Rome, and threatened from Venice. And yet, in spite of all, the unity of the people is becoming more consolidated, and what was not long since regarded by most of the diplomatists of Europe as but a splendid dream, is now taking the shape of a fixed and permanent fact.

It is probably to this calm sustained patriotism of the Italian people, this settled and self-sacrificing determination to be a nation worthy of their ancient historic fame, that they are indebted for the final abandonment by the Emperor Napoleon of his once favourite scheme of an Italian Federation. He has yielded in this, as in most other instances, to "the inexorable logic of facts." He is satisfied that a kingdom of Italy has taken its place in Europe as a durable reality not likely now to be intrigued or diplomatised or even dragooned away, under any conceivable combination of events—and it seems likely that with that conviction has grown up in his mind a desire to put his relations with Italy upon a normal and mutually advantageous footing. His occupation of Rome, besides being an enormous expense to his people, was a scandal to his policy—and it soon became evident that if Italy was to remain a nation, Rome must, sooner or latter, be evacuated by French troops. Till that were done, France could hardly count upon Italy to strengthen by her alliance the political ascendancy of Western Europe. But how was this to be done without exposing the Supreme Pontiff to violence, and shocking the prejudices of Catholics all over the world? The Franco-Italian Convention is the attempted solution of that perplexing problem. It will probably, when fairly put in operation, leave the temporal sovereignty of the Pope to crumble to pieces under the action of its own inherent vices. It is the application of the doctrine of non-intervention to a Power that cannot endure without it. The Italian people caught at once, as if by instinct, the inevitable meaning of the Convention, and, serious as was the price demanded of them in the removal of their capital to Florence, they give the best evidence of having made up their minds to pay it.

The debate which has occupied the Italian Parliament for some days past, and which promises to occupy the remainder of this week, appears from the brief telegraphic summaries which reach us, to be worthy of the most highly politically-organised people. Although on such a question as the transfer of the capital, political passions might be expected to run high, especially as the bloodshed of peaceful citizens at Turin, owing to strange mismanagement, resulted from the first announcement of the Convention, and, notwithstanding the freedom of speech which is common in the Italian Parliament, the matter has been handled with as much senatorial calmness and moderation, as it has elicited extraordinary ability. The speeches of Visconti Venosta, of Ferrari, of General La Marmora, and of the Marquis Pepoli, and the impression these deputies are said to have made upon their audience, illustrated not only the highest style of Parliamentary oratory, but also the grasp of vigorous statesmanship. The simple earnestness with which La Marmora testified to the unfeigned interest taken by the Emperor Napoleon in the affairs of Italy, from the year 1852 downward—the incontestable proofs of it he brought forward one after another in rapid succession—the decision with which he declared his belief that the Emperor was in favour of Italian unity because he saw it to be possible, and the almost indiscreet expression of his hope in him for the settlement of the Venetian difficulty, may be said to have told with indescribable effect, not only upon the Chamber of Deputies, but upon the mind of Europe.

We believe there is little doubt that the question will be carried, as proposed by Victor Emanuel's Government, by a large majority of votes. Nor can there be much scepticism in reference to the good-will which, in spite of General La Marmora's allusion to Venetia, the Emperor of the French has received his speech. The *Constitutionnel* of Paris, usually understood to receive its inspiration from the Tuileries, has warmly commended it. Altogether, the signs are encouraging that Italy will surmount her

present difficulties, and probably exercise an influence upon the Papacy which Christendom will have no reason to deplore. She can best grapple with the power of the priesthood in those territories which are indisputably hers. She can do better than make war upon them in their natural centre—Rome. Ferrari never said a truer or more striking thing than when he pronounced the words, "You did not proclaim Rome" (as the Italian capital) "because of its population or its commerce, or the prestige of its magic name, or its museums. What was, therefore, your real meaning? Why, to demolish the temporal power of the Pope, and build over it the unity of Italy. Rome the ancient and modern seat of a military and of a theocratic tyranny is unworthy to become the capital of Italy."

THE UTILISATION OF SEWAGE.

At last there seems to be a probability of finding a square hole for a square peg. What to do with the sewage of the metropolis and of the more populous provincial towns has for many years past been a practical problem which, in our ignorance, we have solved as absurdly as if we had attempted to fit a square peg into a round hole. The earth is crying out for it, and we have given it to the water. On the one it is meat—in the other it is poison. The former will pay for it—the latter exacts a heavy price for what it does not want. We have persisted in our blunder until it has cursed us. After polluting most of our rivers and streams, and destroying most of our fresh-water fish, we have begun to get into our heads a conviction that we are not conforming our arrangements to the laws of Nature. We have been intent, it is true, upon pouring our riches into the sea, and so treating them as pure waste—but the enormous expense of the process bade us pause. And now, a few experiments have brought home to us the fact that sewage applied to the soil is money—and the calculations as to the worth of that drained away from the metropolis alone range from 800,000*l.* to close upon 3,000,000*l.* a-year.

As a matter of course, when sewage represents potential wealth, there was certain to be a dispute as to the parties to whom it shall belong. The City Corporation is at issue on this point with the Metropolitan Board of Works. Who shall dispose of it? Who shall determine the principle, lay down the plan, and watch the operation of its distribution? Two systems are in competition—the one, that of applying the sewage of towns in moderate quantities over a wide surface—the other, that of pouring it in profusion over a much more limited area. The first, if successful, would pay handsomely—the second, if adopted, would realise a much smaller pecuniary return. Drawing their information from the blue books of the House of Commons, the Corn, Coal, and Finance Committee of the City Corporation evidently lean to the system which promises to be most productive, and insinuate against the Board of Works a charge of being in unseemly haste, biassed by corrupt motives, to conclude a bad bargain in favour of the method which will be least profitable. It is a pity they should have gone out of their way to assail the motives of a public body which, at any rate, have done an immense amount of work in a workmanlike style—but it may be quite possible that their recommendation of further inquiry before proceeding to action may be wise. The evidence on the subject is conflicting, and although it is fully ascertained that town sewage distributed over land may be made to pay a handsome percentage, it is not quite clear which is the best method of applying it.

Baron Liebig, laudably anxious to prevent his scientific doctrines from being brought into discredit by the disappointment of those who expect from them more than they promise, has written a letter to forewarn the farmers that sewage does not contain *all* the properties necessary for the support of vegetable life—and that, unless those properties be added in which it is deficient, and which exist in farm-yard manure, the crops will exhaust them from the soil, and, after a year or two, would suffer diminution, whilst they impoverished the land. Mr. W. Hope, on behalf of the firm of Hope and Napier, contends that the Baron's theory is contrary to facts. He surmises that the great agricultural chemist must have left out of account the vast variety and immense quantity of matter that enters into London sewage besides mere animal refuse—soap-suds, grease, and refuse of all kinds from private houses, blood from slaughter-houses, waste from manufactories, and pulverised granite and iron from the streets. He cites in corroboration of his view the following striking fact:—"On the sea sand at Craigentinny an uninterrupted succession of most luxuriant crops has been obtained for upwards of forty years, and these crops were no poorer this year than the first year, nor poorer the first year than they were this year, showing, surely, that, as Lord Essex says, and Professor Way and Mr. Lawes, and a host of other witnesses, grass is the crop best adapted to utilise the manure contained in sewage, for growing grass in sea sand is like growing mustard and cress in flannel. The sand possesses no valuable property of its own; it is only the medium through which to apply the nutritive element." Experiment will, no doubt, speedily show the way to the most profitable system of applying sewage to the fertilisation of the soil. But, assuredly, after the gross and expensive blunders of which we have been guilty, any over-hasty decision on the question is to be deprecated. For ourselves, we see no sufficient ground for accusing the Metropolitan Board of Works of undue precipitancy—much less of their having committed themselves to a foregone conclusion. But while we think the subject will bear further investigation, we do trust that the jealousy entertained by one public body over another will not be allowed to interpose needless delays in the settlement of a question of such large importance.

Leaving the squabbles of rival authorities to adjust themselves as best they may, we congratulate our readers and the public generally on the prospect, now close at hand, of disposing, as it was obviously meant to be disposed of, and of deriving a handsome income therefrom, for the relief of burdened ratepayers, of an immense accumulation of matter which, as someone has said, is called filth simply because it is matter out of place. It was predestined to the soil, and to the soil, we have good hope, it will soon go. There has been some talk of passing a stringent law to prohibit the discharge of sewage into any of our rivers, tributary streams, or smaller water-courses. If, as now appears to be beyond dispute, that which we throw away so improvidently and so mischievously can be made to pay both in money and in money's worth, compulsory legislation will be superfluous. There is no spur to parochial or corporate activity so efficient as a fair prospect of immediate gain. When the sewage of our towns represents so much gold, there will be no slackness on the part of authorities to make arrangements for its transmutation. 800,000*l.* a-year, at the lowest computation, is a handsome sum to be placed to the credit of the ratepayers of the metropolis, and constitutes a prize valuable enough to rouse even the sleepiest energies. The only remaining fear is lest the magnitude of the sum should provoke cupidity to an excess, and lest a swarm of companies should spring up to trade upon public credulity, by undertaking to acquire for shareholders a richer dividend than can by any ingenuity be realised. That, however, is an evil to which we can the more patiently resign ourselves on account of our conviction that if it do not associate itself with the utilisation of sewage, it will with something else. The solid comfort that remains is that we shall get rid without difficulty, and with some advantage, of much that we do not want, that our water will be pure, and that the land will receive a large addition to the materials of fertility for which it has long pined, and pined in vain.

THE UNITED STATES SANITARY COMMISSION.

Whatever be the diversity of opinion in this country on the political and moral aspects of the American war—whether our sympathies are enlisted on behalf of the Free States fighting for a united Republic, or on the side of the Slave States struggling for independence—none ought to withhold admiration and approval of the meritorious work carried on by that great voluntary organisation—the United States Sanitary Commission. It is one of the redeeming features of the most sanguinary war of modern times, upon which the friends of peace and philanthropy can dwell with unmixed satisfaction. No one can read through the volume of some 300 pages, which records the work undertaken by the Commission,* without being deeply impressed with the vital interest felt by the people of the North in the struggle which their armies and fleets are carrying on, and their readiness to make sacrifices for, and to minister to the wants and comforts of, the volunteers who are fighting their battles.

The Commission was suggested by the Surgeon-General of the Army as early as May, 1861, with the view of acting in co-operation with the Medical Bureau in the application of sanitary science to the diet and health of the troops, the organisation of military hospitals, &c. Dr. Wood, and the members of the voluntary aid associations which had already been formed, were impressed with the importance of bringing to bear upon the American armies at the outset of the struggle, all those agencies which were set on foot for the advantage of our forces only towards the close of the Crimean war. With the sanction of the President and War Department, a Sanitary Commission was, therefore, constituted in June, 1861. Its members were appointed by the Government, but all its operations have since been carried on independently of official control, and its resources drawn exclusively from the voluntary offerings of the people. The Rev. Dr. Bellows, of New York, was appointed President, and Mr. F. L. Olmsted, the well-known traveller in the Southern States, Secretary, of the new organisation; the other members, twenty-two in all, being gentlemen distinguished for their professional experience or scientific attainments. The Commission was instructed to "direct its inquiries to the principles and practices connected with the inspection of recruits and enlisted men; to the sanitary condition of the volunteers; to the means of preserving and restoring the health, and of securing the general comfort and efficiency of the troops; to the proper provision of cooks, nurses, and hospitals; and to other objects of like nature."

The rapidly-gathering forces of the nation required instant attention, and the business of systematic sanitary inspection was at once commenced. The Commissioners and their staff were received with open arms, and without a spark of jealousy, by the officers of the army, and, east and west, they began to take that fatherly care of the national volunteers which has continued to the present time, and, no doubt, saved thousands of lives. At the outbreak of hostilities, some quarter of a million men, from every grade in life, employed in civil pursuits, and used to all the comforts of home, rushed to arms in the North, had to gain all the experience incident to their perilous profession, and were exposed to the full force of those diseases which result from irregularity of life, exposure, filth, heat, and malaria.

The disaster of Bull Run, while it revealed the magnitude of the task to which the Northern people were committed, and aroused rather than depressed the national enthusiasm, consolidated the Sanitary Commission, and extended its functions. From every part of the Union, articles of all kinds fit for sick and wounded soldiers were sent by patriotic men and women, and a large store-room in Washington was crowded in a single day. "It was this spontaneous opening of the never-failing fountain of woman's sympathy and aid for the sick and wounded, that fully inaugurated the Sanitary Commission's department of relief."

The original programme of the Commission was soon found to be too limited. Wherever the armies of the Union—wherever the recruits in training—were to be found, there were the agents of the Commission, advising as to suitable encampments, supplementing the supplies of food and clothing with many of the comforts of life, and extra medical supplies and preventives, superintending hospitals, teaching the troops by means of tracts the elements of sanitary science, fighting against dysentery, scurvy and other camp diseases, founding "Rests" in districts near to the scene of war for weary and exhausted soldiers, keeping records of the dead and the sick, looking after the pay and pensions of the men, becoming a medium of communication between them and their friends, and, to quote their own language, "securing for the men who have enlisted in this war that care which it is the will and the duty of the nation to give them." For some three years and a-half this vast machinery has been in action, expanding as the area of the war extended, and the national armies swelled in numbers, and stimulating rather than paralysing the various military departments. Though the Commission does not at present deem it advisable to publish detailed statistics, there is no doubt that its preventive measures have reduced the average of deaths in camp very far below the average rate of European armies in the field. Its beneficent measures have so completely identified the military forces with the people that, spite of the fearful casualties, it has been possible to obtain sufficient men to carry on a four year's contest.

The terrible pressure which has been put upon the resources of this grand agency is sufficiently suggested by the names of Chickahominy, Manassas, Pittsburg Landing, Antietam, Gettysburg, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Chattanooga, and Chickamauga. Though there were shiploads of medical stores, food for the sick, and comforts for the wounded on the James River, they did not suffice to meet the exigencies of the disastrous campaign in the Peninsula in 1862. But subsequently, especially at Antietam and Gettysburg, the Commission had its flying depôts ready to be set down as near the scene of action as possible, and to supplement the medical corps in ministering to the wounded. After this last-

* "The Sanitary Commission of the United States Army. A Succinct Narrative of its Works and Purposes." New York, 1864.

named engagement, which, it may be remembered, compelled the retreat of the Confederates from Pennsylvania, twenty thousand wounded remained on the field. "Day after day, and night after night, the Commission's work of succour and aid was extended to all those wounded men, and to the medical officers such assistance was always welcome"; and sanitary stores—articles of clothing, of food, of comfort, and of delicacy—to the value of nearly seventy-five thousand dollars, were distributed. It was four and a-half months after this battle before the last of the mutilated men were removed to hospital; and in this, as in all other cases, the Confederate, equally with the Federal wounded, shared the attentions and curative resources of the Commission.

From the beginning of the war up to last May, to which date the report extends, the Commission had supplied stores to the armies of the Republic to the value of two millions sterling, the whole of which sum was raised by voluntary contributions. The cost of the machinery for carrying out these gigantic and continuous operations was less than three per cent. of the income of the Commission. The organisation for obtaining funds is hardly less complete than that of the Commission itself. Every city, town, and village of the Free States has its committee of men, and especially of women, to collect contributions in money and in stores to be forwarded to the central depots, whence the supplies are sent to the various camps, or dispensed to suffering invalids at home.

In active co-operation with the Sanitary Commission has been working the Christian Commission, which sends its agents to every camp, battlefield, and hospital, consisting for the most part of ministers of the Gospel, who have left their ordinary charges to devote themselves to the spiritual welfare of the soldiers who are fighting their country's battles. Simultaneously, the Freedmen's Aid Societies devote their exclusive attention to finding employment for the fugitive slaves from the South, and relieving their necessities. Each of these three organisations is a voluntary institution, sustained by the zeal and free-will offerings of the population. Together they present a noble spectacle which reveals the vitality and intensity of national feeling in the North. It is impossible to ignore the enthusiasm and patriotism which underlie these national movements, the virtues and spirit of self-sacrifice they call into play, and the stern sense of duty which animates the whole nation in their struggle to maintain, as they view it, the supremacy of their constitution, and the freedom of their soil.

BIRDS.

Gone—no, not gone, but mute—mute, but still welcome. What shy, beautiful, pugnacious, loveable creatures they are! Why should children, without an exception that we ever heard of, crave, as they do, to get hold of a live bird, and shrink in fear and horror from a mouse, or a frog? Apart from education, and in the nature of things, it seems to us, birds address the affectionate side of us, and to the whole extent that they will allow of it, become pets, while the vermin tribe almost invariably excite our disgust, and, as to some of them, at least, it would be difficult to say why. We recollect as though it were but yesterday, the eagerness, yet patience, with which, when hardly seven years old, we used to sit in some retired nook of the large garden over which we had liberty to roam, and watch, salt in hand, for birds, and the predatory excitement with which we were wont to rush from our ambush, when there seemed even a remote chance of putting a grain or two of our ammunition upon the tail of some more adventurous or less knowing individual of the tribe. What parental lectures we have contrived to forget, what childish punishments we have braved, in beating the bushes, not of the garden merely, but of the fields for a long distance round it, in search of birds' nests, and oh! the thrill of triumph with which we bore off a few spotted eggs, or a small family of half-fledged, gaping young ones! How many and many a morning have we turned out of bed before dawn, and tried hard to peer through the darkness to ascertain whether the trap we had set the evening before was down or up? Once, in broadest noontide, we proved our devotion to the ruling passion of boyhood by laying hold of an owl which, by some chance or other, dozed away his daylight in the crib of an outhouse used by the cows. We took him prisoner, but not without loss of blood. The poor frightened bird made his beak meet in the membranous parts of our hand between forefinger and thumb, and held on with the tenacity of a bulldog. We shrieked with pain and held on too, until a farm-servant came to our help, and at one and the same time released us and secured the bird. Whereas, not very long before, a nursemaid had held up to us a palpitating little mouse which threw us into an agony of terror, and which, regardless of consequences, poor little thing! bit the tip of our ear, and made us roar as if we had been in the fangs of a lion. What constitutes the strange difference of feeling with which we regarded the wound in the one case, and in the other? The bird inflicted upon us far severe punishment than the little quadruped—but we kept and petted the one for months afterwards, and we could not be pacified till the other was put to death. Is there any secret tie of sympathy between birds and boys? Is there any natural antipathy between children and mice? The latter query we should be disposed to answer in the negative. In a somewhat more advanced stage of boyhood, we kept a mouse for weeks about our person—let it nestle in our pocket— fed it with bits of biscuit which our own mouth watered for—and made it a pampered, honoured, and beloved animal *vade mecum*. Nevertheless, to this day, our love is drawn out towards birds, and we rather dislike than otherwise the whole tribe of rodents.

Birds! November seems a singularly inappropriate season for dwelling upon their charms. Perhaps it is because we miss them that we are conscious of increased kindliness towards them. Miss *them*, did we say? We ought to have said their *song*. And not *that* in every case. There is our old friend Cock Robin, surrounded and guarded, it is hard to say why, by a mystic traditional sacredness, and seldom seen or, if seen, noticed, during the bright days of summer, sits upon a twig just outside the parlour window, as if anxious to claim attention, and favours us with a stave, not by any means unmelodious, to bid us draw a distinction between the flatterers who depart with our sunshine, and the friends that show themselves friendly in the bleakness and gloom of our winter. Blessings on him, sprightly, confiding, bright-looking little songster, though he *is* so unfeeling in the pursuit of prey, and so desperately pugnacious to his brethren! Gone? No, they are not all gone, although most of them are mute. There is the blackbird, with his ebon plumage and his yellow bill, searching the lawn for a meat breakfast, and too much engrossed in the sterner business of life, in the chill atmosphere of commencing winter, to give us a single note of that mellifluous, triumphant music, with which a few months hence he will make the air ring. There is the fidgetty but silent flitting to and fro of the various members of the cousinhood of finches, hard put to it, we may suppose, to pick up a living. There is the starling, repaying us, by a large consumption of insects, for the cherries which he and scores of his tribe ate or wasted—the impudent thieves!—at midsummer. He is welcome to pace about on the green sward but a few yards away, like a sailor half-seas over, and to bear himself half-patronisingly towards the little company of sparrows who are not a whit afraid of him, though twice their own size. And there are, now as always, here as everywhere, the sparrows, so knowing, so perky, so talkative, so bent upon making off with one another's food, even if they must leave their own behind for it, and who seem to take life and its incidents with the philosophy and *sang froid* of fatalists. We have a great liking for them at all times (very early of a summer morning excepted, when they are unseasonably jolly and uproarious) and we can readily pardon them the quiet jokes which they seem to pass among themselves, as they sit in a row on the parapets, and watch human passengers in the streets below. Depend on it, there is a deal of dry humour in a sparrow. He enjoys fun amazingly—else why does he so often pitch down just under the nose of street urchins, and tempt them to run after him by his provoking propinquity and swaggering, care-for-nobody deportment? There is an unmistakeable twinkle of sarcasm in the turn of a sparrow's eye, and he evidently enjoys, from a place of safety, winking a gibe at you, and making his comrades merry at your expense. Ay, even now, when we hear so little of them, we love to have birds about us. Were they all to disappear, we should feel as if bereaved of pleasant friends. They help us to bear the short days and atmospheric gloom of winter manfully and hopefully. They are pledges to us, and they silently but cheerily remind us, of a spring-time hereafter.

We never remember meeting man, woman, or child, who gave proof of utter indifference to birds. They not only commend themselves to the taste, like flowers, but they attract and fix the affections. Their companionship is pleasant. They exercise an influence over us which, so far as it goes, is softening and humanising. We think more favourably, more trustingly of even the squalid poor when we see them make pets of birds, in spite of our dislike of caging the graceful little creatures. And their song—is there any one who cares not to listen to their song? Did ever any one hear the joyous trill of the lark, or the clear, mellow whistle of the merlin, or the rich and varied outbursts of musical sound from the thrush, or the sweet, pathetic, solemn lay of the nightingale, or the cooing of the wood pigeon, or the cawing of rooks, or the twittering of swallows, or even the monotonous utterances of the cuckoo, without some slight responsive stir of pleasurable, affectionate emotion? People who have no ear for music (in the artistic sense) and who cannot discover what is the secret of its enchantment, can still enjoy the song of birds. We talk of the music of the woods—but how unlike it is to that music which man makes. It is not melody—it is not harmony—it is not the rhythmical measuring out of sweet sound—it is something very different from all—and yet what magical power it has over us! How perfect in its kind! How sweetly and gloriously expressive! How surely it wakes up our slumbering sympathies! Suppose man had never heard it, and it were put to him to conceive, if he could, another order of music than that which ordinarily passes under the name, equally charming, yet utterly unlike, what human genius would have invented the song of birds?

For our own part, we are glad to recognise behind the veil of material things, the Mind to whose infinite resources and fatherly goodness we can trace the wonderful variety of blessings which encompass us on every hand. We love to observe the superabundance of provision which He has made for the delectation of man. To those who will listen for it, there is a message of love to them communicated by the feathered race. Birds might have been made capable of all *their* present enjoyment, without either the gem-like beauty of their forms or the thrilling music of their songs. But *men* would have missed an overflowing spring of pleasure adapted to refine and elevate whilst it delights them. There may be discerned in it, not only a touch of originality truly divine, but an illustration of parental indulgence which makes its appeal, as delicate as it is touching, to the human heart. Let those who will believe they are indebted for it to a happy chance. The great majority of thoughtful people, we fancy, will feel more satisfied in ascribing it to intelligent and kindly design.

LORD MAYOR'S DAY.

Wednesday being the 9th of November, the new Lord Mayor (Alderman Hale), in accordance with a time-honoured custom, went in State from Guildhall to Westminster, escorted by most of the civic dignitaries, to be formally presented to the Barons of the Court of Exchequer. For November the weather was extraordinarily fine, and the pageant was in that respect seen to the greatest advantage. The day, as usual, was to a great extent observed as a holiday in the City, and the "show" was seen by an unusual number of persons, but it was not equal to that of many preceding years. The route was more than usually circuitous, and the civic authorities did not reach Westminster-hall until nearly two o'clock. Arrived there, they were placed, on entering the Court of Exchequer, in the front bench. Then Mr. Russell Gurney gave a sketch of the good deeds of the Lord Mayor elect, and claimed on behalf of the corporation of London the privileges and franchises to them of right belonging. Lord Chief Baron Pollock was in a jocose mood. In the course of his reply he said:—

It happens to the judges occasionally to have to cross over the Thames into the City of London for the purpose of holding sittings at the Guildhall, and certainly there is a work of destruction apparently going on which I own appears to me to be very appalling. I think if the frequently mentioned and now well-known New Zealander were sitting on London-bridge taking a survey of the City, or if he preferred to sit on a broken arch—as I believe it was originally presumed that he would do—(a laugh)—and if he were to adjourn to Blackfriars-bridge, he would find one or two very handy for his purpose—and if he were to look to the scene to which I particularly refer, he would behold many vacant spaces of ground, many buildings prostrate, with apparently no prospect of their rising again; he would see the work of devastation going on, and he might well suppose some great calamity had occurred, possibly an earthquake—a siege at the very least. (Laughter. What with the works above ground—the bridges, the castles building in the air—and the gigantic engineering works that are going on below, honest people who have occasion to use the surface of the land are incommoded to an extent beyond all experience. My Lord Mayor, this is a matter of condolence, but I hope I may congratulate you on the possibility of order being restored, and that out of all this confusion works of great public utility and convenience will be created, and, finally, that the commercial prosperity of the city will be increased, and the happiness of all its inhabitants—although I am afraid they are fewer than they used to be—abundantly secured.

The ceremony ended by the Recorder, on the part of the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs, inviting the Barons to the banquet in Guildhall. The civic dignitaries afterwards made the circuit of the courts to give a similar invitation to the rest of the Judges.

In the evening the accustomed inaugural banquet

was given by the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs in Guildhall, the recent extensive and costly alterations of the fine old structure enhancing the grandeur of the celebration. The company began to arrive at five o'clock, the more distinguished guests being loudly cheered in their passage through the hall to the reception-room. Lord Brougham, who was accompanied by MM. Berryer and Desmarest, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and the Lord Chancellor, were most cordially received. Viscount Palmerston was received with great enthusiasm. Dinner was served at seven o'clock.

The LORD MAYOR neatly proposed the loyal and standing toasts, the Duke of SOMERSET, and Earl DE GREY AND RIPON, responding for the services. The Lord Chancellor's health having been drunk, Lord WESTBURY took occasion to dwell upon the great duty —that noble pursuit—of improving our legal institutions. Then followed the health of "Lord Palmerston and her Majesty's Ministers"—the Premier being referred to as "uniting in a remarkable degree the freshness of youth with the maturity of a green old age, though he had numbered eighty winters." Lord PALMERSTON, after the customary allusions to civic hospitality, confessed he had nothing exciting to say—

Nothing can be more dull, nothing could be less calculated to excite interest in hearers than to tell them Europe is peaceful; that we anticipate no event which should disturb the general tranquillity of this part of the world; and that this country is in a state of progressive improvement and prosperity. (Cheers.) But such, my Lord Mayor and gentlemen, is the statement which I have this evening to make. There is, indeed, one unfortunate exception to that general prosperity. There is a certain renewal of distress in part of our manufacturing population. I trust that that renewal arises from those vicissitudes to which great commercial transactions are liable—that it arises from those fluctuations of value and those uncertainties of calculation to which commercial countries must from time to time be subject, and that it is not any indication of any failure in the resources and future prosperity of the country.

After an allusion to Japan and China, his lordship referred to the one dark spot in the pleasant picture—

That dark spot lies on the other side of the Atlantic. We grieve, and every man of right mind must grieve, that that bloody and disastrous war which broke out three years ago among the kindred nations of the northern part of America still rages—still lays waste the fertile plains of that continent, still bedews with the blood of its people those forests and tracts of territory which ought to be cultivated and become the source of wealth, of pleasure, and of happiness to mankind. (Cheers.) We may trust that human nature will not long permit that deadly and disastrous strife to continue —(cheers)—that the contending parties, within some period not remote, will find it better to be reconciled than to fight, and that those disputes which have bedewed that continent with blood will be settled by amicable arrangement between themselves. (Cheers.) The beginning of that strife was expected to be attended in this country with the most disastrous results to our manufactures. These alarms have been found to be groundless. At all events, out of evil may come some good; and I trust that in future our sources of supply will be spread over a great portion of the globe, and that we shall no longer be dependent upon any one country for those materials which are so essential for the industry, the wealth, and prosperity of a great part of the population of the country. (Cheers.)

He then referred especially to two distinguished guests present:—

It is needless that I should say that the first whom I allude to is a man well known to this city as to all the country—I mean Lord Brougham—(cheers)—a man who has distinguished himself in every career of intellectual display, whether as an advocate most eloquent and successful, whether as a Parliamentary orator with eloquence and power never exceeded, whether as having distinguished himself in literature, whether as having trodden successfully all the various paths of science, or whether, not content with his own attainments, but anxious to spread the blessings of knowledge and instruction throughout the land, the promoter of the diffusion of knowledge and the education of all classes of the community. (Loud cheers.) But you have also a most distinguished foreigner present—you have M. Berryer here—(cheers)—a man who has attained great eminence, the greatest eminence, in his own country, whose name is known throughout all the nations of Europe, unrivalled in eloquence at the Bar, respected and esteemed for that dignity of character, for that elevation of mind, for that nobleness of sentiment which are essential when coupled with eloquence and talent to make the perfection of a legal or of any other character. (Cheers.) I am glad, my Lord Mayor, that I have had the opportunity of doing homage to the talent and ability of France (cheers)—by your inviting to your table the man who is so worthy a representative of the intellect and, I would say, of the patriotism of his country. (Cheers.) I trust that his visit to England—that this banquet will add another link to that bond of friendship which ought to unite, and which I trust does unite, two nations neighbouring to each other—nations who are worthy of each other—who stand foremost in the civilisation of the world—who are capable of inflicting on each other enormous injury as enemies, but who are able on the other hand to confer upon each other the greatest benefits as friends. (Cheers.)

Lord BROUGHAM, in his subsequent speech, referred to his own long connection with the City, *apropos* of the trial of Queen Caroline, and then suddenly branched off to the general election:—

We have heard much of the merits of the present Parliament, and I believe justly; but permit me to say that the best of Parliaments, as well as the best of men, have their appointed time of duration; and before another year elapses—before another Lord Mayor's day assembles us in this place, and before another year is added to the auspicious life of his Royal Highness, whose birthday we now celebrate—(cheers)—my belief is that that Parliament will have come to its end, and that you, my fellow-citizens, will have to exercise that elective franchise which belongs to you, and which you always so well exercise. I beseech you to see that upon the next occasion the same purity shall prevail here which has prevailed on former occasions, and that you of this great city shall be an example to the constituencies of the rest of the country, not only in avoiding corruption, but in avoiding the exercise and the bias of undue influence, and that you will choose, and show an example in choosing persons, not as delegates to represent the sense of this or that particular community, but men chosen to deliberate and consult for the public good—for the good of the whole community, and to watch over their rights and interests, their liberties and industry, their peace at home and their peace abroad. (Cheers.)

The LORD MAYOR, in proposing the health of the House of Commons, highly eulogised Mr. Gladstone as a statesman and financier, and confessed that, but for the removal of the restrictions in the branch of manufacture with which he had been connected, and the freedom and elasticity thereby communicated to it, he never should have enjoyed the honour of being Lord Mayor of the City of London. (Loud cheers.) The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, in the course of his speech, said:—

Now I think we may fairly admit that it is perhaps too much our practice to plume ourselves upon the superiority of things English to things that are not English, and I believe that a wiser and larger temper is continually more and more prevailing, under the influence of which we have become, and are becoming, more and more aware that we have much to learn and much to gain by the knowledge of the other great civilised nations of the earth—(cheers),—that every country has its own proper functions—as in the region of trade and of material production, so in the regions of public institutions and laws, each has much to communicate as well as much to receive; and I trust I do not say too much, and I am not misled by national self-love and vainglory, when I express the hope that it has been given to England to do something in the matter of representative institutions not only for herself but for the civilised and the Christian world. (Cheers.) My Lord Mayor, when you speak of the House of Commons I must not forget that you spoke with particular reference to the present House of Commons. My noble and learned friend Lord Brougham has made a touching allusion to the approach of that day when that incomparable assembly—I speak of the particular assembly, but emotion almost overpowers me—will cease to exist. (Cheers and a laugh.) I doubt if it was kind on the part of my noble and learned friend, at a moment, too, of convivial harmony and exultation of mind, to bring to the minds of members of Parliament the idea of the inevitable term of dissolution—(a laugh)—and even after the genial effects of your hospitality to disturb the interior of our breasts by thoughts connected with the insecurity of all human things, and among other human things, of seats in Parliament. (Cheers and laughter, and "No, no," from Lord Brougham.) My noble and learned friend feels the gravity of the charge I am making against him, and he is endeavouring to defend himself. The country has of late been grievously disturbed by rumours on that subject. Now, no doubt it is a mere truism to say that the House of Commons is travelling towards that "bourne from which no traveller returns." But at the same time much has been said on the subject of immediate dissolution, and many have asked who was the author of this rumour of immediate dissolution, and I must say I entertain a serious suspicion, after hearing that speech of my noble and learned friend, that he is the man —(a laugh)—who has been sowing mistrust and misgiving from one end of the country to the other, and disquieting the minds of all those who have hopes about gaining seats or fears about losing them. (Laughter and cheers.) I am desirous to do the little that is in his power towards mitigating this great evil, to remove this uneasiness, and all I can say in regard to a dissolution is, fully admitting the great law of Parliamentary mortality, that if my noble friend at the head of the Government cherishes in the deep recesses of his mind any sinister design against the life of the present Parliament, he has kept those designs—and I greatly complain of it—a perfect secret. (Cheers and laughter.)

Lord BROUGHAM earnestly deprecated being supposed to be the author of any rumours of an immediate dissolution of Parliament. On the contrary, he gave the present Parliament another twelve months to run. (A laugh.)

To the health of distinguished strangers, M. BERRYER replied in French. The following is an extract from his speech:—

No spectacle can speak louder to the mind or be more calculated to move our hearts than that which we witness at the present moment. Among the eyes which gaze upon it there are some which might be filled with tears of regret. I would give way here to too sad reflections in seeing, maintained through centuries, in the person of a beloved Queen, the Royal authority faithfully respected, and herself respecting all the liberties of the nation; and near the throne that great hereditary body, the House of Lords—worthy inheritors of those who once contributed to the glory of the country—those eminent men who made themselves illustrious by the services which they rendered by their high intelligence to a progressive nation; further on, the House of Commons, composed of men freely elected, true representatives of the interests and of the will of a loyal and intelligent people; and that great municipal institution of which you are, my Lord Mayor, the worthy and dignified chief, and which, with majestic authority and complete independence, maintains the traditional rights and the proud privileges of this ancient city. (Cheers.) Do not be surprised, my lord, at the painful impressions at this moment of him who has the honour of speaking before you. But I do not forget that I am away from my country, and therefore I will say no more. I salute you, my lord, and I thank you.

GARIBALDI'S YACHT. — Colonel Chambers telegraphs from Caprera, *viâ* Maddalena, that General Garibaldi accepts the yacht Princess Olga, presented to him by various friends in England and Scotland. The Princess Olga sailed from Cowes on the 25th October, and arrived all safe at St. Roque, eight miles from Gibraltar, on the 8th inst. She sailed the next morning for Caprera.

NEW MAYORS, 1864-5.

The following are the names of the gentlemen elected to the office of Mayor in the corporate boroughs included in the list:—

BATH	Mr. J. Murch (re-elected)
BERWICK	Mr. Thomas Bogue
BEVERLEY	Mr. T. Cussons
BIRMINGHAM	Mr. Henry Wiggin
BOLTON	Mr. R. Stockdale
BOSTON	Mr. Simmons (re-elected)
BRADFORD	Mr. Charles Semon
BRISTOL	Mr. William Naish
CARDIFF	Mr. James Pride
CARLISLE	Mr. Nanson
CHESTERFIELD	Mr. James Ball White
CLITHEROE	Mr. James Garrett
DERBY	Mr. Roe (re-elected)
DEWSBURY	Mr. John Tweedale
DONCASTER	Mr. H. Moore (re-elected)
DURHAM	Mr. G. Robson (re-elected)
EAST RETFORD	Mr. Smith
GATESHEAD	Mr. J. C. Johnson
GLOUCESTER	Mr. Tunstall
GODMANCHESTER	Mr. Beart
GRANTHAM	Mr. R. J. Boyall
HALIFAX	Mr. Holdsworth (re-elected)
HANLEY	Mr. Henry Pidduck
HARTLEPOOL	Mr. James Groves
HULL	Mr. H. J. Atkinson
HUNTINGDON	Mr. R. Margetts (re-elected)
KIDDERMINSTER	Dr. Roden (re-elected)
LANCASTER	Mr. James Williamson
LEEDS	Mr. J. D. Luccock
LEICESTER	Mr. A. Burgess
LICHFIELD	Mr. E. White
LINCOLN	Mr. Harvey
LIVERPOOL	Mr. Edward Lawrence
LONDON (Lord Mayor)	Mr. W. S. Hale
LOUTH	Mr. S. Trought
MANCHESTER	Mr. Bennett (re-elected)
MIDDLESBROUGH	Mr. Francis Atkinson
MORPETH	Mr. W. Wilson
NEWARK	Mr. J. Gilbert
NEWCASTLE	Lieut.-Col. Perkins
NEWCASTLE-UNDER-LYME	Mr. Hargreaves
NEWPORT	Mr. E. J. Phillips
NORTH SHIELDS	Mr. G. Jobling
NOTTINGHAM	Mr. Page
OLDHAM	Mr. J. Radcliffe (4th time)
OXFORD	Mr. Hughes
PONTEFRACT	Mr. G. Scott Robson
PRESTON	Mr. Isherwood
RICHMOND	Mr. H. P. Bruno
RIPON	Mr. B. Ascough (re-elected)
ROCHDALE	Mr. Tatham
SALFORD	Mr. Wright Turner
SCARBRO'	Mr. Ambrose Gibson
SOUTH SHIELDS	Mr. James (re-elected)
STAFFORD	Mr. Mousley
STALYBRIDGE	Mr. James Sidebottom
STAMFORD	Mr. J. Groves
STOCKPORT	Mr. W. L. Eskrigge
STOCKTON-ON-TEES	Mr. Byers
STRATFORD	Mr. James Cox, junior
SUNDERLAND	Mr. Gourley
TYNEMOUTH	Mr. George Jobling
WAKEFIELD	Mr. Lee
WALSALL	Mr. Hazledine
WARWICK	Mr. T. B. Dale (re-elected)
WIGAN	Mr. Thomas Knowles
WINCHESTER	Mr. William Budden
WISBECH	Mr. George Dawbarn
WOLVERHAMPTON	Mr. Ford
WORCESTER	Mr. Perrins
WREXHAM	Mr. Clark
YORK (Lord Mayor)	Mr. Thos. Cabry (declined to accept).

At Kingston-on-Thames, an hotel-keeper—an uneducated man, and otherwise unfit person—has sought to become, for the *third* time, the occupant of the civic chair, and for that purpose has objected to the gentleman whose election was generally anticipated, because he is a Dissenter who will not go to church "in state" on Sundays. In the course of a warm debate in the council, Mr. Gould, a Churchman, who proposed Mr. East, said that—"Councillors were not pledged to go to church, aldermen were not, and the Mayor had no right to be asked. He saw there the representatives of men who had been persecuted in times past for their religious convictions. Should the council now reimpose such infamous statutes or allow themselves to be influenced by such wicked considerations? Because a man differed with them in his religious opinions, yet who was regular in his attendance at the house of God, that there should be any lurking feeling against him, was too bad; it was a disgrace to the Corporation that such a question should have been raised. He was told that the gentleman who was to be nominated in opposition to Mr. East had followed that mace to church on three Sundays during last year—(Hear, hear)—and those the last three Sundays in the year, yet when he was Mayor he went every Sunday to church. Let them compare this with a gentleman who went to his place of worship regularly. What force had the custom without the consistency which alone could give it value?—there must be consistency, otherwise it was a sham. Let there be more than three out of thirty-two to go to church, or else not make it a ground of objection against any man being nominated for Mayor. Churchmen as well as Dissenters had expressed to him a hope that a man so respected would be chosen, and that they should feel that a wrong had been done if he were not elected because he was a Dissenter. If rejected, it would do Mr. East no dishonour; but if his opponent were elected, his victory would give him no credit and no honour." (Hear, hear.) In spite, however, of this earnest appeal, "mine host" was elected by fifteen votes to ten.

In our last number we referred to the refusal of Mr. Wright, who had been nominated by the Liberal party in the town council to be Mayor of Macclesfield for

the ensuing year, to attend officially at the parish church. In consequence of the maintenance of his views on this point, some of the leading Liberals (?) declined to support him, and Mr. Jackson, the Mayor for the past year, was re-elected. It appears that two previous mayors, Mr. Potts and Dr. Swanwick had refused to walk in procession to church, so that the objection to Mr. Wright appears to have been an inexcusable outbreak of intolerance.

EARL RUSSELL AT ABERDEEN.

The ceremony of installing Earl Russell as Lord Rector of the Aberdeen University took place on Friday afternoon. The formal installation ceremony took place in Marischal College-buildings at twelve o'clock, his lordship taking the oaths of office, &c. Earl Russell, with the town council and university authorities, then proceeded to the Music Hall, where his lordship delivered his inaugural address.

Lord RUSSELL, on rising to address the meeting, was received with very great applause. After thanking the students for the honour they had done him in choosing him as their Lord Rector, he said that he would not detain them by attempting to eulogise on the beauties of literature or the acquisitions of science, but proposed as the subject of his address the discussion of the two questions—first, is there any law or general rule by which the decline of States is governed? and, secondly, what is the general aspect of the world at present, and does it teach us to hope or to despond? In discussing the first branch of his subject, Earl Russell entered at some length into a consideration of the causes of the fall of the Roman Empire, and attributed it to the corruption of the Government, corruption in morals and religion. This corruption existing, the Government naturally fell into the hands of men able and powerful enough to become the tyrants of the people; and it was vain to think, as Brutus and Cassius had done, that they destroyed the tyranny thus created by assassinating the Emperor. What was required was not the death of a man, but the regeneration of a people. Earl Russell then referred to the Reformation and its effects on freedom, and traced the gradual rise of the spirit of liberty on the continent, and proceeded to consider the present state of Europe and of the world, remarking, however, that it was perilous ground to walk upon. It was evident that barbarian races must give way before the more civilised. This was exemplified in America and other countries. His lordship then went on to inquire whether, with regard to Europe, any improvement had been made in government. He needed not to refer to England, for this country, he said, had for many years enjoyed in its perfection, or nearly in its perfection, that which he believed to be the best of the imperfect forms of government which man can attain to. (Cheers.) But, within a not long time, a representative Government more or less imperfect had sprung up in various parts of Europe. In France, in Austria, in Spain, in Portugal, and in some other countries, there were forms of representative monarchy; and the struggle, similar to what had taken place in this country from the accession of James I. to the accession of George II., for free institutions was now going on in these countries. Referring to Italy, Earl Russell said:—

But what I confess I rejoice in especially is, that Italy, which was so long dead—that Italy, which for so many centuries lay in the torpor to which she had been condemned by the arms of Charles V., of which I have spoken, has roused herself and has risen again; and as she flourished once as the republic of a single city, spreading its arts and arms everywhere, as she flourished again as a number of disunited republics, each distinguished by its arts and by its vigour in carrying on war and contest against the others, so I hope now there may be a third shape of freedom and happiness to Italy, and that as a constitutional monarchy she will shine again among the Powers and States of Europe." (Loud cheers.)

His lordship then referred to the struggles of Greece to get through its factions and its difficulties of every kind, and then went on to speak of the continent of Africa, which in many parts had got rid of that detestable crime the slave-trade, and expressed his belief that the task of civilising Africa would not be a useless sacrifice, but that light was still to shine in that part of the world. (Applause.)

Of this faith, said his lordship, was a man who was never named in society but with honour—Captain Speke, the traveller of Africa. (Cheers.) Referring to America, Earl Russell said, "There is another portion of the globe where we still have to lament the scenes of bloodshed which are to be witnessed. There we still have to lament that the bloody arbitrament of war has not been brought to a close; and if there is any bright spot in that dark scene it is for the African race. (Applause.) But I cannot but believe that the civil war in America, whichever way it may end—whether the States may again unite, or whether there is to be a final separation—I cannot but believe that out of these events the African race are to receive their freedom. I am sure I need not speak to you of abhorrence of slavery, because we must all have that abhorrence as strong as we have had; but there is one thing which makes it quite impossible that the master and the slave should ever live in harmony together."

His lordship then referred to the progress of religion, of civilising influences, and of Christianity, and to the need for the exercise of charity in the discussions now going on on this subject. Earl Russell concluded amid very warm applause by thanking the audience for the attention they had given him. His lordship spoke for an hour and a quarter.

The Music Hall was quite filled by students and others, and the reception given to Earl Russell on entering and leaving the hall, and even when he was drivining through the streets, was very enthusiastic. After the inaugural address, an address of welcome from the students was read and presented to his lordship, and acknowledged. After giving three cheers for the new Lord Rector and for Lady Russell, who was present, the meeting dispersed.

THE FREEDMEN'S AID SOCIETIES.

(From the *Spectator*.)

Mr. Gladstone, on being applied to some few months ago to further the objects of one of the English Freedmen's Aid Societies, on the allegation that the number of the refugees from slavery was at least one million, is reported to have replied that "there were counter-allegations that they were but few." Considering that Mr. Jefferson Davis lately estimated the number of slaves enfranchised by the war at two millions, and that it appears to be an article of faith with English politicians and publicists in general that Southerners never exaggerate, the "counter-allegations" spoken of by the Chancellor of the Exchequer were rather startling to those who have paid some attention to this particular aspect of the American struggle. Still the want of accurate data on the subject was really felt. From a recent number of the *Philadelphia Gazette* (September 29) it appears that that want is met at last. The ascertained number of freed, escaped slaves, divided over all the States, we are informed, is 1,368,000. If to these escaped slaves we add the number of those set free, actually or prospectively, by constitutional action in Delaware, Maryland, Missouri, Western Virginia—by Act of Congress in the district of Columbia and in the territories—we reach a total over 1,500,000, so that Mr. Davis may not have been so far wrong after all.

Anyhow, the ascertained number of 1,368,000 escaped slaves actually freed by the war is a sufficient answer on the one hand to those who assert that the war has done nothing for human freedom, on the other to those who assert that the coloured race has not cared to avail itself of the opportunities it held out to them. More than one-third of the late slave-population of the United States are now, to all intents and purposes, free. A glance at the map will show that this number is far more than proportionate to the area of slave-territory as yet occupied by the Federals, and a reference to the tables of the last census will show that it is also far more than proportionate to the density of the slave population on that area. There has thus been a positive effort of the coloured race towards freedom. And it is one of the unspeakable blessings of this, the grandest struggle of modern times, that that effort has been till now almost invariably in the first instance a bloodless one; that the American negro has not savagely fought his way into a selfish freedom, like a wild beast breaking his cage, but has fled into freedom first, and fought *for* freedom afterwards like a man. The most hopeful advocates of his freedom durst not have hoped either that the war could have been carried on till now without kindling the fires of servile insurrection, or that regiments of the disciplined freedmen of yesterday would have been ready to fight with the valour which they have displayed at Port Hudson, before Charleston, or more recently at Laurel Hill.

On the other hand, this enormous number of fugitives from slavery is for the Federal Government a difficulty such as no belligerent probably has ever had to cope with. To subdue the quarter of a continent in arms is a task seldom attempted before, but as if that task were not sufficiently Herculean, the Federal authorities must also feed, clothe, house, and employ refugees whose hundreds of thousands are now running on towards the second million. Simply to have attempted this is *great;* the Northern people have attempted it, and no words can be too strong for the baseness of those Englishmen who choose to deny, ignore, pooh-pooh, ridicule, or distort the fact. Competent observers have, it is true, reckoned that for every refugee who is a charge to the Government for the time being, another is, either directly or after having been for a time in receipt of relief, absorbed into the general population as an independent member of the community. But England, who knows by the double experience of the Irish famine and the Lancashire cotton distress what it is, in a period of profound peace, to maintain an extra half-million of temporary paupers, should be better able than any other country to guess what must be the burden of maintaining that number and more, in the midst of a gigantic war.

With this tremendous difficulty, then, the Federal Government and the Northern people have manfully grappled, and are grappling manfully. The Government forms camps of refuge, supplies rations sufficient to keep body and soul together to women and children and to the aged; the Freedmen's Aid Societies which have sprung up in every Federal city take charge of the refugees as far as possible, and provide for the comforts which individual cases require—clothing, instruction, means of employment, and direction. The thousand miles of the Mississippi Valley contain thirty-three stations, where 113,650 refugees have been under the care of these societies during the past year. The fifteen stations of Middle and East Tennessee and Alabama contain 50,000 more. Camp Nelson in Kentucky has 8,000. The Federal capital, Washington, has 25,000. For these refugees, over and above Federal and State disbursements, there has been raised in the North since the beginning of the war the sum of 639,644 dols. And what is worth far more than money, noble men and women from the North have gone forth by hundreds to spend themselves and be spent upon the task of raising these slaves of yesterday into free men and women.

They have succeeded, it must be said, beyond all hope in their task. Of the 113,650 refugees of the Mississippi Valley 62,300, or more than half, support themselves. In spite of the prowling Confederate brigands of Western Tennessee, 10,000 freedmen maintain themselves in and around Memphis alone. Of the five schools in the city, with nearly 700 pupils, three are supported "by the free people themselves, and supplied with competent, energetic, and experienced teachers," says a letter of 15th June, 1864, printed in a late paper of the (London) Freedmen's Aid Society. Six "contraband" camps in Alabama, containing about 5,000 refugees, under the direction of Lieutenant Harris—if not ere this broken up by the slave-driver Forrest and his gang—have under cultivation about 2,000 acres, 1,000 in cotton, the rest in corn, potatoes, wheat, and garden crops. "There are saw-mills, grist-mills, blacksmith, carpenter, shoemaker, tailor, and dressmakers' shops. The extensive gardens are kept in order by old and infirm negroes." These camps "are now independent of Government for a single dollar or article, and will, it is said, furnish funds for the establishment of others."—(Paper circulated by the Birmingham and Midland Counties' Association for the help of the refugees from slavery in America.) The good work done long ere this at Port Royal, South Carolina, need only be referred to.

Still the work to be done is enormous. "Hundreds of thousands are coming in, and as long as the war lasts, and for long after the war shall cease, probably hundreds of thousands will continue to swell the numbers ministered to." No such absolutely pauper population has probably ever been known in modern times as are these refugees, when they first throw themselves on Federal charity. We hear of 1,000 arriving "in a snowstorm with only the poor clothes on their backs"; 900 on another day, "all ragged,—their masters had not given them clothes, some for a year, others two years." Add to this that the refugee population contains far more than the normal proportion of ineffectives—women, children, the aged, the infirm. The patriarchs of the South have taken care as far as possible to remove betimes the most valuable portion of their human stock from the clutch of freedom, leaving the helpless, *i.e.*, worthless remnant, to the invader. And slavery, be it remembered, has its own special causes of inefficiency. "The cruel severity with which many have been treated renders them unfit for hard labour."

Several organisations have been formed in this country to co-operate with the American Freedmen's Aid Societies, including one in London, presided over by Sir T. Fowell Buxton. Perhaps the most interesting effort made by any of them for this purpose is that of the Birmingham and Midland Counties' Association—to freight a ship with stores and send it out. What the freedmen most need is what Birmingham and the surrounding districts can best supply—hardware, tools, implements of husbandry, &c. Thus a Virginian superintendent writes:—"We have seven ploughs, forty-five clumsy Government hoes, no shovels, but one cart. . . . . The people are ready and anxious to work, but want tools and the various employments of a little town." They are cruelly fleeced, moreover, where no stores have been established for their behoof, and have been forced to pay fifty cents for an axe-handle sold at the store for sixteen, and thirty for a howl sold at eight. The idea of sending a whole shipload at once stands over indeed for the present, as the committee have offers of free freight by instalments, and the needs to be supplied are pressing. Goods have been received to the value of 850*l.* and money contributions for more than 400*l.*, and the Federal Government have intimated that duties will be remitted on all articles forwarded by the Association.

Let us hope that by such practical efforts of benevolence some atonement will be made to our American brethren for the studied indifference of our statesmen, and the studied insolence of our journalists, towards the great Anglo-Saxon people of the Western world, during the whole of this their fiery trial.

CONFESSION AND EXECUTION OF MULLER.

Up to last Saturday the daily papers were filled with letters and articles discussing the guilt or innocence of Muller, *apropos* of the elaborate statement of the German Protection Society intended to cast doubt on his guilt. The memorial to the Home Office was presented on Friday, and on Saturday Sir George Grey's reply was published, expressing his regret that, after carefully considering the statements therein contained, and comparing them with the report of evidence given at the trial, and after full communication with the learned judges before whom the proceedings took place, he saw no ground which could justify him in advising her Majesty to interfere with the due course of the law in this case. Mr. Beard lost no time in seeing the convict and apprising him of the decision. Muller received the intelligence with calmness and composure, and expressed himself to the effect that he had been prepared for the result. On Sunday the convict attended the services in the prison chapel.

The execution of the wretched man took place early on Monday morning, in front of the Old Bailey, and in the presence of a crowd estimated to have amounted to 50,000 persons. It will be seen from the subjoined account, copied from the *Times*, that Muller confessed his crime while the rope was round his neck:—

From about six o'clock on Sunday evening the Rev. Dr. Louis Cappel, Minister of the German Lutheran Church in Alie-street, Goodman's-fields, had been with the convict in his cell, and had administered the sacrament to him. During their interview, which lasted

nearly two hours, the convict frequently clung to him and embraced him, observing, with tears in his eyes, that he was the only friend he had then in the world, and expressing his fervent gratitude for all the kindness that he had shown to him. The conversation of the prisoner, at that and previous interviews, whenever it touched upon the murder, appeared to be intended to produce an impression on the mind of Dr. Cappel that he was innocent. There were other sins of which the convict said he was guilty, but whenever he was pressed with reference to the murder he evaded the subject in some way, or, to use Dr. Cappel's own words afterwards in conversation with the Sheriffs, "he hid that particular sin under his garment, as it were." On Sunday evening, about ten o'clock, Mr. Sheriff Dakin paid prisoner a last visit in his cell, and again exhorted him, as he had done on previous occasions, not to leave the world with a lie in his mouth. Laying his hand upon a Bible which the convict had been reading, Mr. Dakin reminded him that the promises of forgiveness it contained all assumed repentance and confession. Muller listened kindly to the adjurations of the Sheriff, but made no response. After Mr. Dakin had gone the convict remarked to one of the warders placed over him that man had no power to forgive sins, and that it was of no use confessing to him. In this state of mind he denied the crime to the very last, even when the sacrament was about to be administered to him.

Shortly before eight o'clock, the Sheriffs and Under-Sheriffs, with Mr. Jonas, the Governor of Newgate, and Mr. Gibson, the prison surgeon, proceeded from the Sessions-house to the gaol. Pausing for a few moments in a open court-yard, they awaited the coming of the convict. A side door was opened, and Muller presented himself, attended by a warder. He was pale, but marvellously calm and collected, and he walked briskly across the court-yard to the press-room, followed by the authorities. There he was pinioned by the executioner, and underwent the ordeal with unshaken courage. While all about him were visibly touched, not a muscle in his face moved, and he showed no signs of emotion. He was docile withal, and respectful in his demeanour. Again and again Dr. Cappel approached him and sought to sustain him by the use of encouraging words. The convict, repeating the words after the rev. gentleman, repeatedly said in German, "Christ, the Lamb of God, have mercy upon me." The process of pinioning over, Mr. Jonas, the Governor, approached the convict, and asked him to take a seat, but he declined to do so, and remained standing until the prison bell began to toll which was to summon him to the scaffold. As he remained in that attitude one could not help being struck with the remarkable appearance of physical strength which his figure denoted, and still more by his indomitable fortitude. Though short in stature, he was compactly and symmetrically made, and there were very striking indications of vigour about his chest, arms, hands, and the back part of his neck in particular. His clothes were well made, and he was dressed with remarkable neatness. When the executioner was removing the necktie and shirt collar, in arranging which much care appeared to have been bestowed, the convict held up his head to allow of his doing it with more ease. This was about the last of the preparations. A signal was given by the Governor, and the Rev. Mr. Davis, the ordinary, led the way to the scaffold, reading, as he did so, some of the preliminary verses of the Burial Service. He was followed by the convict, and the Rev. Dr Cappel, and then by the Sheriffs and Under-Sheriffs. He ascended the scaffold with a firm step, accompanied by Dr. Cappel, and as he did so, the multitude, on his being confronted with them, raised a mighty and indescribable hum. At this moment the sun shone brightly, though rain had fallen more or less all through the night. After the convict had been placed upon the drop and the rope adjusted round his neck, Dr. Cappel, addressing him with great animation and solemnity, said, "In a few moments, Muller, you will stand before God; I ask you again, and for the last time, are you guilty or innocent?" He replied, "I am innocent." Dr. Cappel said, "You are innocent?" repeating his own words in the form of a question. Muller answered, "God Almighty knows what I have done." Dr. Cappel, "God Almighty knows what you have done?" again repeating the convict's own words: "Does God know that you have done this particular deed?" Muller replied, "Yes; I have done it," speaking in German, in which language the whole conversation was conducted. The German expression used by the convict was, "Ich habe es gethan"; and these were his last words. The drop fell, and he soon ceased to live. So greatly relieved was the rev. gentleman by the confession, that he rushed from the scaffold, exclaiming, "Thank God! thank God!" and sat down in a chair, completely exhausted by his own emotion.

The scaffold on this as on previous occasions was hung round with black cloth, so that when the drop fell very little more than the head of the culprit was visible. The body, after hanging an hour, was cut down, and in the course of the day it was buried in one of the passages of the gaol devoted to that purpose.

The daily papers give very detailed and graphic descriptions of the behaviour of the mob which took possession of the Old Bailey on Sunday night and Monday morning. They all concur in the conclusion that it was heartless and depraved to the last degree. The *Daily News* reporter then refers to the demeanour of the multitude at the critical moment.

With every facility for observation, and after devoting the moments between Muller's appearance on the scaffold and the termination of his career to scrutinising the countenances before us, we assert deliberately and advisedly that their prevailing expression was one of base enjoyment at the taking away of life. It is quite true that the yells and shrieks, the bonnetings and ticklings, the hat-throwing and fighting, give way for the instant to an intense desire to behold the sight, and that the immense concourse was momentarily hushed in the depth of its excitement and anxiety to see all. But when the drop had fallen, and the poor wretch was quivering in the air, there was a deep gasp such as might come from a gourmand on tasting a rare dish, or a toper on quaffing a delicate wine. Next, the eager, staring, dreadfully hungry eyes lost their fixity of gaze, the craned necks were eased, and then by chatter, gibe, and grin, by delighted comparisons between the bearing of the man hung yesterday and the heroes of other executions, by hideous jests upon the hanging man's dying agony, and by ribald mockery of the clergyman's prayers, did these pupils of the gallows show their appreciation of its lessons. When Muller first appeared there was a partial groan, but it only came from the people in the immediate vicinity of the scaffold, and was not shared in by the general crowd. These, after the first few seconds, whistled, shrieked, and yelled, but not vindictively or malignantly. They seemed to have no feeling as to the guilt or innocence of the man before them, and would doubtless have come as readily to see one of the street preachers or each other in similar plight. It is the spectacle, and the spectacle purely, they love; and we heard an advocate for the public infliction of capital punishment admit and exult over what he termed the "innocent mirth" and "decent hilarity" of the mob. If obscenity of word and gesture, if gloating with keen enjoyment over the last sharp terrible spasm of the dying man, if bestial license, and a laughing levity infinitely more dreadful than rage—if a sea of faces which cannot be called "animal" without doing injustice to the brutes—if any or all of these phenomena constitute innocent mirth, it assuredly flourished in the Old Bailey on Monday.

There were several serious accidents at the Old Bailey. One young woman was knocked down and so trampled on, that if she survive she must be a cripple for life. A young apprentice was also trampled on and conveyed to the hospital. A woman with an infant in her arms, who most imprudently attended the execution, became entangled in the crowd. Her arms were crushed in her efforts to protect her child, and both were in an insensible state when rescued.

Several charges of picking pockets during or about the time of the execution were heard at the Guildhall Police-court on Monday afternoon.

It is understood that Muller prepared a paper some days before his execution, and that it came into the hands of the sheriffs on Sunday night. This, it is said, was not a confession, but was, on the contrary, little else than what has already been made public at different times by the German Protection Society. In consequence of the confession actually made by Muller, it is understood that the sheriffs do not consider it just to other persons referred to in the paper to make use of it.

In a letter to the *Times* this morning, Dr. Cappel, the Lutheran clergyman who attended Muller in his last moments, says:—

The manner in which this crime was committed will never be known. My own firm conviction, derived from the closest personal intercourse with the prisoner, is that murder was not premeditated; but that Muller, in want of money, and yielding to a sudden temptation, attacked his victim for the sake of robbery, and finished, in the despair of the moment, by killing him, either with his own hands, or by causing his fall from the railway carriage. I recollect particularly on one occasion, when I represented to him the crime as likely to have taken place in this way, he answered not, but gazed at me intently, and impressed me at the time with the belief of the correctness of my supposition. I have generally observed that Muller was most earnest in protesting his innocence when directly charged with murder. Statements such as having never been in a North London Railway train he made only in answer to pointed questions, and, it seems, in order not to contradict previous similar assertions.

His manner—simple, gentle, and apparently open and truthful—was such as easily to deceive even experienced observers, and the wonderful self-possession of this most remarkable character was never more strikingly manifested than by his fencing with words, the rope round his neck and the white cap over his face, when about to confess his guilt at the very last moment.

His last two hours were all peace and prayer. He repeated what he had said before, "If I had died six months ago I should have been lost, but now I entirely rely on God's mercy; I have done with the world, and am ready to leave it." He stated all recent events had at times appeared to him like a vision or a dream, adding that he had passed in solitude through many terrible hours since his arrest in America. He was full of meekness and resignation, forgave freely all his enemies, requested me to write to his father that he should die a happy and repentant man, and spoke in terms of affection and gratitude of the prison officials, particularly of the Rev. Mr. Davis, and Mr. Jonas, the Governor.

Law, Assize, and Police.

AN ALLEGED SUPPOSITITIOUS CHILD.—GEDNEY *v.* SMITH.—This case came before the Master of the Rolls on Tuesday. The plaintiff claims to be entitled, as the only child of a Mr. and Mrs. Gedney, of Candlesby Hall, Lincolnshire, to certain property secured under the marriage settlement of that lady and gentleman. Her case, as alleged, is that Mr. and Mrs. Gedney were married in the month of May, 1851; that from 1851 up to 1854 there was no issue born of this marriage, but that Mrs. Gedney found she was in the family way in 1853, and in the beginning of 1854 came to London to take medical advice as to her general state of health, more particularly as to her spitting blood. On the 10th of February, 1854, while staying at lodgings in Park-street, Grosvenor-square, she was suddenly seized with the pains of labour, and sent to King-street, Lincoln's Inn-fields, for a person calling himself Dr. Goss, who delivered her of a female child. The plaintiff, Mrs. Gedney, immediately sent off to her husband, who came up from Lincolnshire on a Sunday morning immediately he heard the news. He was dissatisfied with her being attended by Dr. Goss, whom he immediately paid off and discharged, together with Mrs. Goss, who also appears to have assisted at the accouchement. Mr. Gedney then immediately went to Dr. Farre, an eminent physician at the West-end, and engaged him to attend upon Mrs. Gedney, and Dr. Farre took up the case from the time he was called in, two or three days after the alleged birth, and remained with Mrs. Gedney until she returned to Candlesby Hall. Mr. Gedney duly registered the plaintiff as his child before leaving London, and had her baptized as soon as he got back to Lincolnshire, Mrs. Gedney's brother, Mr. Stapleton Smith, the principal defendant in this suit, standing godfather to the child at its christening. From the birth of the plaintiff in 1854 until the death of Mrs. Gedney in 1857 the plaintiff was always treated by Mr. and Mrs. Gedney as their only child, and was so received in the family. But almost immediately upon the death of Mrs. Gedney, and on the very day of the funeral, Mr. Gedney received a letter from Mr. Smith, Mrs. Gedney's father, alleging, for the first time, that the plaintiff was a supposititious child. Such is the plaintiff's case, and in answer to it the defendants contend that the plaintiff is no child of such marriage, but the child of some stranger, procured for the purpose of arresting the gift over to defendants in default of children. The defendants' case is that at the time Mrs. Gedney was alleged to be pregnant she was not in the family way at all; that it was shown by examination after death that she had never had a child; that just at the time when it was alleged that she was confined, Dr. Goss had gone to a lying-in hospital in the Borough, and bought a child of a poor woman (exactly answering the description of the plaintiff as a child), on the representation to the poor woman that such child would be adopted by, and brought up as, a lady; that the whole allegations as to Mrs. Gedney's confinement and the plaintiff being her child are a tissue of inventions from beginning to end; and that Mrs. Gedney confessed to her father on her death-bed that they were so. On Thursday the Master of the Rolls summed up. He read the whole of the evidence, and commented upon it. In conclusion, he said they had the evidence of Dr. Farre that a delivery had taken place, on the one side; and, on the other, they had the evidence of a child having been taken away from the hospital by Dr. Goss. It was for them to say what Mrs. Gedney's motive could have been in either case—whether it was to take away 2,000*l.* from her relatives for the purpose of reconciling her to her husband in the one case; or, whether in the other, she had made a false confession from vindictiveness towards her husband. Their decision he would hold to be final. The jury returned a verdict for the defendants, at the same time expressing a wish that the interests of this innocent child, the plaintiff, would be taken care of by some members of the family.

THE UNITY BANK.—Messrs. Joseph Wakefield Terry and Richard Burch, the late manager and secretary of the Unity Bank (now in the course of liquidation), underwent a second examination on Friday, before the Lord Mayor, on a charge of concocting a false balance-sheet of the state of the affairs of the bank in the year 1862, for the purpose of deceiving the proprietors and shareholders. Mr. Lewis, jun., prosecuted, and Messrs. Sleigh and Metcalf defended the accused. The case, it will be remembered, was one of a most serious character. At the time the balance-sheet was read to the meeting of shareholders it represented the bank to be in affluence, whereas it was in a state of insolvency—all the bad debts and losses that the bank had sustained since its establishment being set forth in the balance sheet as assets in the hands of the bank, and not as losses. This led to a slight reaction in favour of the position of the bank, but eventually it stopped, and became a subject under the Winding-up Act. It transpired on Friday that the present proceedings were instituted in consequence of a resolution the committee of liquidators had come to at its last meeting, when the discoveries of the frauds were discussed. The committee of liquidators consisted of five of the shareholders. The directors also sat on the committee. They were present when the resolution was carried. The chairman (Mr. Alderman Mechi) was present. The price of the original shares of the bank was 100*l.*, 55*l.* of which had been paid. The prisoners were again remanded, and the Lord Mayor refused to accept bail.

THE PENNY PARCELS COMPANY.—Henry Collings, late manager of the Express Penny Parcels Delivery Company, was brought up again at Bow-street on Friday on remand, charged with stealing a parcel containing watches. The parcel had been entrusted to the company for delivery, and its contents were appropriated by the prisoner, who pledged them. He was committed for trial. There are, it seems, other charges against him.

THE MURDER ON PLAISTOW MARSHES.—Further inquiries and examinations show that the murder at Plaistow was a very horrible affair. On Wednesday the missing head was found, and a clue obtained as to the manner in which the crime was committed. The murdered man—whose name appears to be Fuhrhop—had been decoyed to a narrow path leading to the river. Apparently he walked in front of his murderer until they came to a ditch which had to be crossed. Into this ditch Fuhrhop seems to have descended, and then from the bank the murderer dealt him a stunning blow on the temple. The unfortunate man must have fallen back against the bank, when his assailant proceeded to cut his head off. The body was allowed to remain in the ditch until the blood was drained out, and then was removed to the place where it was found—some thirty yards away. Kohl, the man suspected of the murder, was brought up at Stratford on Wednesday, together with his wife, and a good deal of evidence was given. None of it in the least degree implicated the wife, who was discharged. Kohl was, however, remanded. On Saturday the case was resumed. The evidence adduced on that occasion tended to draw the suspicion against Kohl closer than it was

before. Some lodgers in his house state that they saw him come home about half-past one o'clock—about the hour Kohl says he was with the deceased in the neighbourhood of the docks—that his clothes were then covered with mud, and that in the course of the evening he broke open the boxes of the missing man, and said they were empty. The prisoner was remanded.

Miscellaneous News.

The number of patients relieved at this Hospital for Diseases of the Heart, 67, Margaret-street, Cavendish-square, was 143 during the week.

CENTRAL RELIEF FUND.—A meeting of the Executive Committee was held at Manchester on Monday, the High Sheriff (Sir J. Kay Shuttleworth, Bart.), presiding. The hon. sec. reported that 15*l.* 16s. 5d. had been received during the past week, and that the balance in the bank was 94,287*l.* 4s. 10d. Mr. Farnall's weekly report stated that on the 5th inst. there was an increase of persons receiving relief in 27 unions of 3,348.

SURREY CHAPEL POPULAR LECTURES.—On Monday night there was an excellent attendance to hear an address upon the American struggle, by the Rev. Newman Hall, LL.B., after which T. C. Turberville, Esq., delivered an interesting lecture on "Bunhill-fields and its Martyr Graves." The lecture consisted of stirring incidents in the lives of William Jenkyn, "The Faithful Pastor," Edward Bagshaw, "The Truth-speaker," and Vavasour Powell, "The Active Evangelist." Both address and lecture were frequently applauded. Next Monday, Dr. Lankester lectures on "Pure Water."

SOUTH LONDON WORKING CLASSES INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.—The Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of Winchester, the Right Hon. W. F. Cowper, M.P., Lieutenant-Colonel Beresford, 7th Surrey Rifles, and George Jennings, Esq., sanitary engineer, have accepted office as vice-presidents of the forthcoming exhibition. The applications for space are numerous, and a general meeting of working men has been called for next Friday evening, at the Lambeth Baths, for the discussion of matters of interest.

BELFAST RIOTS COMMISSION.—The Commission of Inquiry into the Belfast riots began its sittings on Saturday. The commissioners explained that they had only to inquire into the causes of the riots and the means adopted to put them down. The solicitors who appeared for the Protestant and Catholic parties asked for an adjournment, as they were not prepared with any evidence bearing on the subject of inquiry. The adjournment was granted. On Monday the stipendiary magistrate of Belfast was under examination all day as to the police force and regulations, which he considered insufficient. The *Whig* says the Protestants have withdrawn from taking any part in the proceedings. This move is intended to give an *ex-parte* character to the Commissioners' report.

WORKING MEN'S CLUBS AND CHEAP DINING-ROOMS.—We are glad to find that the respective proprietors of establishments for cheap food and institutes for cheap and wholesome recreation, education, and general good fellowship are actively co-operating, with every prospect of mutual advantage. Several instances of such co-operation will soon come under public notice; but the first that has claimed attention as an accomplished fact, is owing to the earnest labours of the Rev. R. Gregory, perpetual curate of St. Mary's, Lambeth. Having won the hearty confidence of a large number of the working men of the district, Mr. Gregory has determined to leave nothing undone that will promote their well-being. On Thursday night, the 10th inst., the club and institute was inaugurated by a well-attended public meeting. The Rev. Henry Solly attended on behalf of the Central Union, and several other speakers, some of them intelligent working men, assisted in making the evening very pleasant and profitable. Both the dining-rooms and the club are now opened.

ENTERTAINMENTS FOR THE TROOPS.—A general order from the Horse Guards has been promulgated at Chatham garrison, in which it is announced that by command of the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief arrangements have been made to provide a regular supply of diagrams and magic-lantern slides to illustrate the lectures and entertainments which may be given to the troops at the various stations in the United Kingdom during the approaching winter months. He directs special attention to the rules which have been drawn up for regulating the service, and looks for the co-operation of commanding officers towards carrying them out, by insuring the circulation of the slides and diagrams with that regularity upon which the success of the measure will mainly depend, and by the maintenance of order and decorum during the delivery of the lectures. The text books which lecturers may require for the preparation of their lectures will not be supplied at the public expense, but will be provided by the garrison library committee out of the library funds.

THE UTILISATION OF SEWAGE QUESTION.—The chairman and leading members of the Metropolitan Board of Works lately paid a visit to Carlisle and Edinburgh, for the purpose of inspecting the system of irrigation by town sewage which has for several years past been carried on there. The work at Carlisle afforded the party much pleasure, but those at Edinburgh, being on a more comprehensive scale, have apparently been attended with more advantageous results. The manager of the proprietor of Craigentinny Meadows, who showed the visitors over the land, stated that the spot was formerly a mere heap of sand, and worth only about 12s. 6d. per acre; but by the application of the sewage manure it had, at a small outlay, been converted into rich and fertile soil, which had yielded rentals varying from 20*l.* to 30*l.* an acre. Several members of the board expressed their satisfaction at this gratifying result. The Common Council had a special meeting on Saturday to consider the report of the Coal, Corn, and Finance Committee in reference to the utilisation of the metropolitan sewage. The speeches were all in one tone. They supported the recommendation of the committee that there should be no haste in dealing with this important subject, but that a Royal commission to inquire into the practicability of the plan which it is said the Board of Works is resolved to adopt should be issued. The Sheffield Town Council have memorialised the Home Secretray to introduce a bill to prohibit the discharge of sewage and other noxious matters into streams and rivers.

ASYLUM FOR IDIOTS, EARLSWOOD.—Through the kindness of the Corporation of London, the friends of the Asylum for Idiots at Earlswood availed themselves on Friday and Saturday of the use of the Guildhall to display a very choice collection of fancy articles, gratuitously contributed by charitably disposed persons with the view of extinguishing the debt of 1,500*l.* which still encumbers the resources of the institution. The bazaar was held under the distinguished patronage of the Queen, the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Duchess of Cambridge and the Princess Mary of Cambridge, the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress, and the Corporation of the City. The fitting and decorations which were provided to set off the banquet on Lord Mayor's day were retained, and the hall presented a very animated and brilliant spectacle. There were twenty-seven stalls well supplied with attractive articles, including many made by the inmates of the asylum—the whole estimated to be worth 3,000*l.* On Friday the charge for admission was two-and-sixpence, and on Saturday a shilling. We trust that the sum realised by the entrance charge and the sale of articles has sufficed to liquidate the entire debt on this excellent charity.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON.—The council held their first session for the year 1864-5 on Saturday last. The following honours were conferred:—The Andrews Scholarship in Mathematics, 85*l.*, on Mr. Numa Edward Hartog—Examiners, Professor De Morgan, Professor Potter, and Mr. Joseph Maurice Solomon, Fellow of the College; the Longridge prize of 40*l.*, for general proficiency in Medicine and Surgery, and the Filiter Exhibition of 30*l.*, for proficiency in Pathological Anatomy, both on Mr. Philip Brooks Mason; the Liston gold medal for reports and observations on surgical cases in the hospital, on Mr. William Peter Rawlins; Medical Entrance Exhibitions—30*l.*, 20*l.*, and 10*l.* respectively, for two years, on Mr. Tempest Anderson, Mr. Temple Augustus Orme, and Mr. Henry Cass; Honorary Certificates for candidates who evinced sufficient merit in the examination, on Mr. Adam P. Hurleston, Mr. William Joseph Scott, Mr. Edward W. Symes, and Mr. W. Henry Allchin—Examiner, the Rev. Philip Smith. Andrews Entrance Exhibitions in the Faculty of Arts, 30*l.* per annum for three years; for Classics and Mathematics combined, on Mr. Frank Watson, pronounced to be in Classics decidedly the first of the candidates; for Classics alone, on Mr. James Francis Bradbury; for Mathematics alone, Mr. Thomas Adams—Examiners, Professors Maldon, De Morgan, Potter, and Seeley. The 26th of November was appointed for the examination for the Joseph Hume Scholarship, 20*l.* per annum for three years, in Jurisprudence—Examiners, Dr. Abdy, Regius Professor of Laws, Cambridge; Dr. Sharpe, Professor of Jurisprudence to the College. The council were informed of the legacy of 5,000*l.* to the hospital by Mr. Jacob Stiebel, lately a distinguished student of the college, and received from Professor Hare, one of the executors of the late Edward Yates, Esq., an account of the bequest for the hospital of the residue of Mr. Yates's personal estate, estimated at upwards of 30,000*l.*, partly in reversion.

NATIONAL TEMPERANCE LEAGUE.—On Monday night the Lord Mayor presided over a meeting at the Guildhall in furtherance of the objects contemplated by this association. An enormous concourse of persons were present, the vast hall being completely filled, and hundreds being unable to gain admission. The Lord Mayor having briefly opened the business of the evening, Mr. S. Gurney, M.P., read a statement respecting the objects of the association. Mr. Samuel Morley, in the course of an animated speech, said he was in favour of closing public-houses a week before and after a general election. He was glad to find that among the clergy of the Church of England there was a large and increasing class of abstainers, and he wished he could say as much of the Dissenting clergy. The League took the ground of persuasion, but he thought something more was required, and he would suggest that habitual drunkards should be treated as lunatics—(cheers)—and should be imprisoned. (Cheers.) He thought, too, it was a grave question whether beer should be sold for consumption on the premises, and he looked with favour upon a proposition to close public-houses at six in the evening Then, as for the Permissive Bill, he, although a supporter of the League, and not a member of the Alliance, was of opinion that something like that measure was required—(cheers)—and he should wish to see the licensing system amended by transferring the power of granting licenses from the magistrates to the inhabitants of a district. (Hear, hear.) After some remarks from the Rev. R. Maguire, incumbent of Clerkenwell, Mr. B. Scott, the City Chamberlain, said he did not advocate coercive legislation—(Hear, hear)—as he believed that moral suasion and Christian example would do all that legislation could do for them. (Hear, hear.) Mr. H. Dixon, a member of the College of Surgeons, and Coroner for South Oxfordshire, said he felt that in the matter of strong drinks the doctors had much to answer for. Mr. G. Cruikshank suggested whether it might not be possible to discontinue the use of strong drinks at great civic feasts. If it were to be said that there could be no enjoyment at such a feast, he would recommend the Lord Mayor who might make the experiment to invite the company now gathered in that hall. (Loud cheers and laughter.) The Rev. Newman Hall, who was the last speaker, replied at some length to the arguments of the *Times* and concluded by saying that they were engaged in an enterprise which had for its object the welfare of their fellow-citizens, the improvement of their social and political condition, and their elevation as men and as Christians. (Cheers.)

NANKIN AND THE TAEPINGS.—The Emperor has rescinded the order for the conveyance of the Chung-wang and Kan-wang to Pekin, and ordered their execution by "cutting into a thousand pieces," at Nankin. The sentence has been duly carried into execution, and the heads, together with that of the Tien-wang, are to be sent through the districts which they overran, and afterwards exposed outside the walls of the city. Nankin has already begun to rise from its ruins and to resume some slight appearance of life and activity; a few of the former inhabitants have returned and are reconstructing their houses, a small market has been established, and the place is beginning to assume a less desolate appearance. A recent visitor says that, judging from the remains of the Tien-wang's palace which are still standing, it must have been a most gorgeous edifice. The reception hall was panelled with carved wood, the pillars and ceiling were also splendidly carved, painted, and gilded. "Gold," he says, "appeared to have been spread on the building like mortar on an ordinary house," and, although the effect was gaudy to an European eye, it must have been thought magnificent by Chinese. The private residence of the Tien-wang has been reduced to a complete heap of ruins; but it must have been of great extent and contained very valuable stonework. In the garden are two granite basins, in the rough model of a boat; but they have been greatly injured by the soldiery. Every corner of the place has been dug up and the flooring torn away in search of treasure.—*Letter from Hong-Kong.*

Money Market and Commercial Intelligence.

City, Tuesday Evening.

On Thursday last the rate of discount at the Bank of England was lowered from 9 to 8 per cent. A comparison of the amount of bullion and reserve in the Bank at that time, with that of the corresponding period last year, when the rate of discount was only 6 per cent., shows an increase in the present returns of 186,505*l.* and 1,178,695*l.* respectively. A further reduction from the present rate is expected early. Consols have advanced to 90⅝, ¾ for delivery, and 89⅝, ¾ ex div. for the 8th December.

An Egyptian Government Loan is announced for 5,704,200*l.* at 7 per cent., the price of issue being 93, with interest from the 1st October last. It is authorised by the Sultan, and is redeemable in fifteen years by means of an accumulating sinking fund by half-yearly drawings.

Some heavy failures have occurred, among which are Messrs. Rougemont de Löwenberg and Co. of Paris, liabilities, 800,000*l.*; Messrs. Butterworth and Son, of Huddersfield, 100,000; Messrs. Halliday, Fox, and Co., 1,900,000*l.*, against which, however, there are securities in produce for 1,400,000*l.*, leaving 500,000*l.*, which their available assets are expected to meet; and Messrs. Thomas Powell and Sons, of London and Galatz, with liabilities of 150,000*l.*

BANK OF ENGLAND.

(From Friday's *Gazette.*)

An Account, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 32, for the week ending Wednesday, November 9.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

Notes issued	£27,575,010	Government Debt	£11,015,100
		Other Securities	3,634,900
		Gold Coin & Bullion	12,925,010
	£27,575,010		£27,575,010

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

Proprietors' Capital	£14,553,000	Government Securities	£9,972,512
Rest	3,304,487	Other Securities	19,506,294
Public Deposits	4,560,836	Notes	7,184,915
Other Deposits	14,438,450	Gold & Silver Coin	722,260
Seven Day and other Bills	529,238		
	£36,386,011		£36,386,011

Nov. 10, 1864. W. MILLER, Chief Cashier.

NUTS FOR NATURAL PHILOSOPHERS.—As the workmen employed at the steam saw-mills of Messrs. Douglas and Co., Llanelly, Carmarthenshire, were engaged in sawing a large balk of English oak, they found in the centre of the tree twenty-one nuts. Singular to state, not the least flaw could be discovered in the tree to account for the nuts getting inside. The nuts are of the colour of mahogany, and the kernels are as sound as when they were first ripe.

A Glasgow paper announces the death of Miss Oswald, of Scotstown, at the age of ninety-seven. "Harry Brougham" was born next door to her father's house in Edinburgh, and she remembered him as a little boy running about in petticoats.

Literature.

*WILLIAM THE CONQUEROR'S SONS.**

We recently directed the attention of our readers to Sir Francis Palgrave's account of the Norman Conquest. The fourth volume of his great work, embracing the reign of Rufus, is even more admirable and complete. It was left by the author in a state of perfect preparation for the press, and therefore presents us with his matured view of the period to which it refers. So thorough and masterly is its treatment of a portion of our annals hitherto but imperfectly understood, that it leaves nothing to be desired, and only awakens our regret that the hand which has traced these first lines of our national story so correctly was not permitted to continue the narrative down at least to Plantagenet days. We trust, however, that the example and success of Sir Francis Palgrave may inspire others with the laudable ambition to follow in the track which he has marked out, and by the diligent use of the abundant materials now accessible to the student to bring out the great facts of our early annals with a fulness and a fidelity equal to that by which the volume before us is distinguished. It is no slight or superficial study which will secure such a result. Even diligence in the use of the old chroniclers will not by itself be sufficient; for they were always credulous and prejudiced, generally disposed to worship the successful party in civil conflicts, and almost always ready to credit and propagate any calumnies relative to opponents of the Church, while not unfrequently their testimony is so conflicting that it is all but impossible to arrive at the truth. The historian needs, therefore, to possess something of the judicial faculty, if he is to deal successfully with the evidence which these writers furnish. It is in this that one of Sir Francis Palgrave's chief merits consists. Nothing is more admirable than the tact he has shown in deciphering what is obscure and in reducing to order and consistency what at first sight might seem involved in inextricable confusion. He brings a clear and independent judgment to bear upon the questions that come under review, and, while he is not afraid of opposing himself to established notions, is not misled by a foolish hankering after mere novelty. A writer more ambitious of effect would have devoted more care to the grouping of his facts so as to present a more bold and striking outline, but Sir Francis has chosen to pursue a more useful if less brilliant course, and has given more attention to the elaboration of every detail. The vividness which he has succeeded in imparting to his sketches of individuals hitherto little known to the general reader, the admirable impartiality with which he adjusts the claims of the contending parties whose struggles he narrates, the singular skill which he shows in bringing out instructive parallels between incidents in our earlier and later history, and above all the patriotic spirit in which he has traced the beginnings of English freedom, are above all praise.

We shall not undertake to criticise a work of such authority, and must content ourselves with very briefly indicating some of its principal points. It was fortunate for English liberty that the sceptre of William the Conqueror did not descend to a prince possessed of equal talents, and of a title as unquestioned, at all events by his Norman barons, as was his own. Rufus, indeed, was not deficient in ability and energy, and his title to the English Crown, resting as it did upon his father's right to bequeath that which he had won by his own broadsword, was on the whole preferable to that of either of his brothers. Still it was open to question by Robert as the first born, and by Henry, the only one born to William as a king; it being "the popular belief, "if not entirely the established constitutional "doctrine in England, that no child of the "Basileus could demand a crown, unless born "after the royal dignity had been vested in "his father." Many of the Norman barons, too, were unwilling to see Normandy, the undoubted inheritance of Robert, separated from the country they had so recently won, and from which they hoped to derive great increase both of power and revenue. It was not long before Rufus found himself compelled to contend against these proud nobles, and, singularly enough, he had to appeal to the sympathies and seek the support of the people whom his father had conquered, against the very men by whom the conquest had been effected. Wulstan, the old English Bishop of Worcester, was one of his most zealous and efficient supporters in the west; while in the east, the Archbishop of Canterbury employed the power which he possessed over the natives who regarded him with reverence as the "head of the "National Church, and therefore of the English "people," to inspire them with loyal devotion to their Sovereign. Rufus himself was fain, for the time, to forget his Norman origin, and even condescended to use the "English speech, the "better to personate the character of an English "king, warning the English not to incur the "foul shame of becoming Nithings, a term "scarcely susceptible of interpretation." Strange, indeed, was it to find Rochester, which the Conqueror had so recently fortified for the maintenance of his own authority, converted into a base of operations for the Norman assailants of his son, who, in his turn, was sustained by thirty thousand Englishmen whose national ardour had been awakened on behalf of their Sovereign, alien though he was. Here, as often before and since, the people profited by the difficulties of their prince. Our author shows that even at this early date our forefathers manifested their characteristic love of liberty, and that Rufus was compelled to meet their demands. "He issued his writs directed only "to the native English, putting the Normans "wholly by. He addressed the English as his "defenders against Norman treason, claiming "their aid in his urgent need. The best men in "England were those whom he courted, the best "men of England were those whom he summoned, promising them deliverance from the "consequences of the hard subjugation they had "sustained. It should seem that the citizens of "London appeared by twelve representatives. "We have nothing but hints. All is seen, as it "was done, in hurry and confusion. Three "were the promises which Rufus again made— "first, he would refrain from all unjust taxation; "secondly, every man should enjoy his own "hunts and chases in his own woods and wolds; "thirdly, and lastly, was the declaration, "perhaps too sweeping, that all abuses introduced "under the new dynasty should be utterly "abolished. This most important covenant, this "appeal to the Commons, is described without "emphasis and without remark in the succinct "and obscure narratives of the chroniclers. "They were too near to comprehend the full im- "port of these three sentences. Words thus "spoken to a people are rarely idle, however "insincere the speaker may be. The develop- "ment of the three promises will begin under "Henry Beauclerc, and receive further expansion "upon Runnymede."

Had Robert been equal to his position, and Normandy remained a powerful Duchy separate from and often antagonistic to the English Crown, the fulfilment of Rufus's promises might have been more easily enforced, and the Great Charter antedated by more than a century. But this period of delay was not without its beneficial influence in blending those opposing elements to whose union we owe so much of our national strength and greatness. It would have been an unfortunate thing for this country, if at so early a period the Norman influence had been lost; and so in the retrospect we may rejoice that, even by the very follies and oppressions of princes, our national character has been developed, and our national liberties consolidated. As it was, England had yet long to wear the yoke. The difficulties of Rufus were soon surmounted, for the self-indulgent Robert, "a singular instance of "that union of ability and incapacity, of incon- "sistent merit and inconsistent failings, which so "often perplexes the world," was but ill-fitted to contend against his equally passionate and profligate, but more astute and energetic, brother; and when his perils were past, but more especially after the death of his sage counsellor Lanfranc, the English monarch became a harsh and merciless oppressor. His contests with his brothers, in which each was continually changing his ally, and finding himself in his turn opposed to the other two, fill up a considerable portion of the annals of the reign, and present altogether a most repulsive spectacle. Brotherly affection, kingly honour, chivalrous feeling, were all trampled under foot by princes who had no aim but self-aggrandisement, and acknowledged no law but that of their own lusts and passions. Henry, though bearing the surname of "Beau- "clerc," and the special favourite of monkish chroniclers, is here represented in the darkest colours of the three. Beneath a winning exterior, which won for him a popularity denied to either of his brothers, he had a cold, calculating, selfish heart, whose passions nothing could tame, whose vindictive hate knew no relenting. An artful dissembler, a licentious hypocrite, and an avaricious miser, he was as mean as he was cruel and profligate. The difference between him and his brothers was that they "were enslaved by "their passions—Henry's ferocity, lust, and dis- "simulation were compatible with his worldly "prosperity. Humiliation, sorrow, and anguish "punished the man; but the man's vices rarely "diminished the monarch's prestige, or clouded "his splendour. Instinctive prudence enabled "him to mask the odious features of his character "by means of his intellectual resources, or rather "to supply the excuses which, in the world's "estimation, cover a multitude of sins." By his intrigues the family dissensions were greatly embittered—in his grasping avarice he contrived to extort the Cotentin from his brother Robert; and Sir Francis Palgrave evidently leans to the suspicion that the mysterious death of Rufus in the New Forest is to be attributed to him. Certain it is that, "whoever had snapped the "fatal arbalest, the shot was the best possible "shot for Henry Beauclerc—the right shot at the "right time." A wretched family in truth those sons of the Conqueror were, and it is hard after all to determine to which of them the palm for wickedness should be awarded. Robert's misfortunes have awakened more pity on his behalf, but there is nothing in his sensual and profligate course to command our respect. Rufus was a godless, faithless, heartless tyrant, not altogether without redeeming points, and giving in his first days, and particularly in his conduct to his father, evidences of a virtuous germ, which under favourable influences might have produced better fruit; but unfortunately he was early set free from such control as Lanfranc had been able to exercise over him, and found counsellors only too willing to minister to his worst passions, and carry out his most detestable projects. Strong-willed, clear-headed, and persevering, he won for himself successes which served only to intoxicate him with arrogance and self-confidence. With England thoroughly submissive, every conspiracy crushed, the Church cowed, and Normandy purchased, his success seemed to be complete; but though he enjoyed a measure of good fortune granted to few, it served only to inflame his pride, to harden his heart, and to render him more impatient of every obstacle that stood in his path.

Rufus's contest with the Church forms one of the most important parts of his reign. Sir Francis Palgrave espouses the cause of the ecclesiastics, and argues that we are in danger of allowing our anti-Papal feelings and prepossessions to mislead us in forming an opinion on the merits of these great struggles between the monarchs and prelates of mediæval times. The discipline of the Church, he contends, had no respect for persons, and as it was exercised upon the prince equally with his subjects, profligate princes naturally rebelled against it; and to this cause he traces most of the struggles of the time. "Ordinary political motives and passions had "their weight; yet when we consider the cha- "racter of the sovereigns who during this period "were most active in opposing the hierarchy, we "can almost without exception discover lust as "the primitive molecule round which all other "motives crystallised. Henry IV. of Germany, "basely flagitious; Philip of France, William "of Poitou, open, pertinacious adulterers; "Henry Beauclerc, Henry Plantagenet, Frede- "rick of Hohenstauffen, vying in luxurious "voluptuousness with Soldan or Caliph; all "had the most lively and personal interest to "subvert, if possible, the only tribunal on earth "before which they could be rendered amenable." Sir Francis was evidently a sincere admirer of hierarchies, and we do not wonder therefore to find him writing thus. But we must demur to his reasoning. It might be accepted were it not that the tribunal said to be thus terrible to royal evil-doers was notoriously open to the influence of wealth and power, and that its censures fell very lightly upon the most flagrant transgressors of the law of God, provided only that they were willing to increase the revenue or extend the domains of the Church. It is undoubtedly true that her royal adversaries were generally lustful men, but some of her most devoted supportors were just as bad. The truth is, it was an age of almost universal vice, and it would have been difficult to find monarchs of pure and consistent life. Nay, unless we have read history wrong, this very Church of Rome here set forth as the defender of morality was infected by the prevailing corruption, and some of her Popes were among the most flagitious examples of its influence. We are very far from maintaining that the civil rulers were always in the right, but it is absurd to represent the struggle as one waged by the Church in defence of morality. It was a mere conflict for power, in which our full sympathies can very rarely be accorded to either party.

The great design of Rufus was the secularisation of ecclesiastical property, and though the means which he employed were often very unjustifiable, yet we do not wonder at his desire to curb a power that threatened to overshadow even the Crown itself. His assertion, "Priests hold "half my kingdom," may have been rash and extravagant, but there can be no doubt that the Church was attracting to herself property to such an extent as materially to diminish the military resources of the nation and threaten the security of the Throne. Sir F. Palgrave attri-

* *History of Normandy and England.* By Sir F. PALGRAVE. Vol. IV. London: Macmillan and Co.

butes Rufus's efforts to diminish what was an unquestionable evil to pure godlessness. It was neither avarice nor ambition that moved his sacrilegious hand—it was the profane infidelity of the "only old English king who never made "any pious or charitable foundation worth "notice." We have not a word to urge in extenuation either of Rufus's irreligion or his "sarcastic "and talented profligacy," but we can quite understand how other motives may have had a place in prompting his assault on the Church. Our author confesses his ability, and says that in some respects he was a splendid monarch. Is it wonderful that he should resent the arrogance of the priesthood, and should clearly discern the dangers threatened by their overgrown importance? Anselm, the great opponent of Rufus, was undoubtedly conscientious in the course which he pursued, but it seems to us absurd to contend that he and Becket should be placed on the same level as Hampden and Russell and regarded with the same veneration as martyrs to English liberty. We may admit that it was from these controversies between the Church and the Crown that our "traditions of popular "liberty have been primarily derived"; but we utterly deny that the Church ever intended to be the champion of popular freedom or constitutional right. It would be about as wise to represent Rufus or Henry the Second as contending for liberty of conscience, and taking the position of Protestant princes. Both combatants were selfish; both committed great errors—the excesses of kingly power being the more revolting, but the assumptions of priestly pride being quite as intolerable; and happily for us, both have contributed, though unwillingly and reluctantly, to the growth of civil and religious liberty. The priest gave voice to the assertion of popular right; and the prince in his turn imposed restraint on the demands of priestly despotism. Finally, both suffered in the strife. Rufus, indeed, triumphed over the Church for a time, but ultimately she had her revenge. There is something very touching in the account of his interment. "Great was the doubt whether Rufus "could be buried in consecrated ground. No "formal sentence of excommunication had been "pronounced against him, but his wickedness "was so notorious, his vices so detestable, that "by universal consent Rufus was felt and "acknowledged to be unworthy of Christian "sepulture. Respect for royal authority so far "prevailed, that a grave was dug for him in the "Cathedral Choir, and his bones are deposited "in the same sacred structure with those of Ina "and the old West Saxon kings; but no "obsequies were celebrated, no bells tolled, no "alms given, no prayers offered for the repose of "his soul:—all men thought that prayers were "hopeless. No emblem of faith, no symbol of "holiness, no cross, no monogram, no Scripture "text, no verse, no versicle, no ejaculation, not "even a name or the initial of a name, is "engraven upon that silent tomb beneath which "he lies."

Sir F. Palgrave's chapters on the Crusades are specially deserving of praise for the plainness with which they speak the truth relative to a movement about which more sentimental nonsense has been written and talked than about any other fact in history. He sets himself to dispel all the illusions that have gathered about the feudal times, and hardly stops short of the assertion that "the "spirit of chivalry was the spirit of Antichrist." He shows by a few striking facts how low was the standard by which its heroes were judged, and how little of real honour and generosity belonged even to those on whom praise has been most freely lavished. Analysing the motives of Urban in instigating the first Crusade, he proves how far they were removed from that lofty religious enhusiasm which has been attributed to him, nor does he regard with much more favour his spiritual and military assistants, Peter the Hermit, and Bohemond Guiscard, who, he tells us, answered to Bunyan's description of "Master Byends." Altogether he seeks to disenchant the public mind of the spell which has been cast upon it by romancists and poets and even by historians, who, dazzled by military glory, have not cared to look more closely into the true character of men and things, and exhibits the Crusades in their real character, as a purely selfish enterprise for the aggrandisement of Christendom, at the expense of people whom Europe was accustomed to regard with mingled hate and contempt, as effeminate Orientals and infidels or schismatics. The professed warriors of the Cross anticipated the partition and finally effected the conquest of the Greek Empire, and while avowing only religious motives, were impelled by the most wanton lust of power. To the influence of these so-called Holy Wars, our author traces the "development of the irresist-"able spirit of domination" which has given birth to our modern colonial system. In this, however, he seems to go too far, for instead of the one being the effect of the other, are not both rather to be regarded as the fruits of a common principle at work in our own days as much as in mediæval times? "For 'schismatic,' and 'infi-"del,' read 'imperfectly civilised' and 'un-"civilised—what are the Crusaders' principles "but our own? The intolerance of fanaticism "has expanded into that merciless civilisation "which incarcerates the Ameer, violates the word "of honour pledged to the Emir, and blandly "pronounces, by a temperate colonial despatch, "the doom which consigns the savage to extinc-"tion."

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*THE LATE "LUCY AIKIN."**

Lucy Aikin, who died in the beginning of the present year at Hampstead, at the advanced age of eighty-three years, and who lies interred in the old churchyard by the side of her friend Joanna Baillie, belonged to a rather remarkable family—her father being the well-known physician and miscellaneons writer, Dr. John Aikin, and her aunt his better-known sister, Mrs. Barbauld. The useful and graceful writings that appeared under these names have still a partial popularity; and the authors have enjoyed quite as much praise as their mediocrity—for their qualities, however elegant, passed no higher than this—deserved. Lucy Aikin, like her relatives, has "received *her* good things," in the way of applause and homage, "in this present life"; and there is no shout of fame to follow her. She was a thoroughly sensible and pleasing writer; but is more likely to be remembered by means of the Letters now published, than by any of the works she herself gave to the world. Her life contained nothing of event: so that all that was necessary in the way of dates to bind together the personal recollections and sketches of past times contained in this volume, is supplied by the editor in a few pages. Miss Aikin appears to have had many admirable qualities of character, and to have endeared herself to her intimate friends as readily as she attracted to herself the literary people in whose society she delighted, and shone among them as one of nature's gentlewomen, endowed with considerable intellect, wit, and humour, and possessed of high and various attainments. Mr. Le Breton says, "In "her loss one of the links of the chain which "binds us to the last century is broken. For solid "acquirements, brilliant talent, sound judgment, "and high and noble principles, it will be difficult "to find one more worthy to be held in remem-"brance."

Miss Aikin's contributions to literature, besides articles in reviews and magazines, were "Memoirs of the Court of Queen Elizabeth," published in 1819, when she had reached the maturity of thirty-eight years; similar works on the reign of "James I.," and of "Charles I."; "Lorimer, a Tale," which preceded these historical volumes by a few years; poetical "Epistles "on Women"—"a specimen of that moral and "didactic poetry of which Pope had given the "model"; and "Memoirs of Addison," which appeared as late as 1843. None of the letters now published are of date subsequent to the appearance of this work; so that we have no hint of the author's feeling as to the disparaging review of it from the pen of Macaulay, in the *Edinburgh* of the same year. "Memoirs" of her father, with selections from his miscellaneous pieces, must also be added to Miss Aikin's performances.

We are unable to rid ourselves of the impression, produced alike by the lady's reminiscences of her childhood and by her latest letters, that there was a good deal of study and art in her social appearances and her familiar correspondences,—that she never forgot what she was desirous of seeming to others. But we by no means imply a repulsive self-consciousness; and, indeed, such an impression may be due to the something of formality and elaborateness which prevailed in her early days, and which the character of the particular clique to which she belonged probably encouraged. Her earliest letters are those of a person who knows she is expected to be clever, and spares no pains to be brilliantly so. The later letters to Dr. Channing, with whom she corresponded for twenty years—which correspondence forms nearly two-thirds of this volume—may be praised for greater freedom and earnestness. But we can hardly conceive a simple and real nature thus expressing itself—or any one of such nature, however gifted, receiving with pleasure such expressions as the following, to Dr. Channing:—

"Pray go on to give us more of the products of your acute, enlightened, and pious mind, and your most eloquent and masterly pen." [And again]—"With what pleasure did I hear a literary friend decidedly pronounce Dr. Channing the most eloquent living writer of the English language."

* *Memoirs, Miscellanies, and Letters of the late Lucy Aikin.* Edited by P. H. LE BRETON, of the Inner Temple. Longman and Co.

Every one will regret to learn that Miss Aikin, "the last survivor of those who had "beheld with the living eye" no less a person than John Howard, and having "the most "distinct recollection of his person, his manners, "and his most interesting conversation," did not seriously think that these "recollections faithfully "cherished during the whole of a long life" were of sufficient importance to the world to be placed on record long ago. That one who engaged in magazine writing should not consider such remembrances an easy and marketable subject, if they were as distinct as she supposed shortly before her decease, is rather wonderful. But we are glad that Mr. Le Breton remarks that the letters of Mrs. Barbauld and Dr. Aikin "contain some mention of the great philan-"thropist, and tend to explain the cause of the "unfounded imputation cast upon him of ill-"treating his son, as no doubt any restraint "placed upon him was occasioned by the un-"fortunate condition of his mind, and also "refute the statement that the insanity of young "Howard was the result of his early dissipation, "as it is clear that it was an hereditary disease."

Of the "Miscellanies" contained in this volume the best are the memoirs of Miss Benger and of Joanna Baillie, with a dialogue, full of lively description of "Old Times," and an amusing paper entitled "Words upon Words."

Miss Aikin was, we believe, thirty-one years old when she paid a visit to Edinburgh, and saw something of its "lions" of the early part of the century. The tone of a letter to her father is a little delusive; as it has much of the playful, precocious little girl, which she had ceased to be. An extract from another letter, which we will give, shows her keenness of perception and facility of handling the pen:—

"Of their eminent men in science and letters (all of whom I saw except Scott and Dugald Stewart) Playfair delighted me by far the most. His simplicity, his benignant courtesy, his deference for others, his modesty, his extensive knowledge, and the genius and sensibility he is always unconsciously betraying, are quite enchanting and surprisingly *piquants*. Dr. Brown is my second favourite: after getting over the unfavourable impression of his pert manner and habitual smile, I was pleased with his great acuteness, his imagination, and his goodness of heart; nature meant him for a grave character, and if he would subdue his unfortunate ambition to appear a wit, he would be much more pleasing. But Jeffrey!—after having won from him a handsome letter of apology, of course I did not object to being introduced to him; and it would indeed have been a pity not to have seen the most amusing man, one of the few amusing men, of Edinburgh. He has vivacity, fluency, rapidity of manner—rare qualities in a Scotchman. He gesticulates like a Frenchman, and *dashes* in conversation like an Irishman—hit or miss. He coins new words, applies old ones grotesquely, disdains nothing for the sake of effect, and altogether gives the idea of *a very clever fellow*, rather than of a first-rate wit or a great genius. I saw Mrs. Hamilton often by her own fireside, which she was unable to quit; she was very kind to me, and I had great pleasure in her conversation; her good sense, her cheerfulness, her knowledge of the world, and her great kindness of heart, make her a delightful companion. Her prejudices indeed are strong, but that did not signify to me, who never sought to conquer them. Of other ladies, such as were naturally Scotch for the most part pleased me better than those who were affectedly English. An old Scotch gentlewoman, with her native dignity, her acute observation of life and manners, and her cordial hospitality, is a fine creature, by whom I am at once interested and instructed; but from a fine Edinburgh Miss, drawling out in a hoarse whisper a jargon neither Scotch nor English—affecting ease without an idea of elegance, and dressing her coarse features inassumed languishment, to attract the attention of any man who can offer her an establishment—Good Lord deliver us! You will not imagine that all the young ladies I met with were the odious creatures I have described; there were certainly some who possessed, like Miss Edgeworth's Belinda, 'delicacy of mind and dignity of manners'; but the female fortune-hunters, who form a large body there, deserve all I have said and much more."

A sketch of Scott is given at a subsequent date, but tells nothing more than we already know of the surface of the man at a dinner party. The Opies and Tom Moore, Brougham and Rammohun Roy, Whewell, Sedgwick, and the late Professor Smythe, with many others, are sketched in an easy, truthful manner, that gives the letters an engaging interest, and peculiar attractions for the curious in personal gossip. Two morsels only can we further extract.

"(1815.)—Pray read when you meet with it, a tragedy called 'Fazio,' by a very clever young *Mr. Milman*, whom I once saw at Atherton. The language is the best imitation of our old dramatists that I have seen; it is brilliant with poetry, and contains five scenes and situations, though the plot is shocking and improbable. . . . If I mistake not, this is a rising star, destined to blaze far and wide."

"Mrs. Opie, who is still in London, was holding one of her usual Sunday-morning *levées*, when up comes her footman, much ruffled, to tell her that a man in a smock-frock was below, who wanted to speak to her—would take no denial—could not be got away. Down she goes to investigate the matter. The rustic advances, nothing abashed: 'I am James Hogg, the Ettrick Shepherd.' The poet is had up to the drawing-room, smock-frock and all, and introduced to everybody. Presently he pulls out a paper—some verses which he had written that morning, and would read, if agreeable. With a horrible Scotch accent, and charity-boy twang, he got through some staves, nobody understanding a line,

'Mr. Hogg,' says Mrs. Opie, 'I think, if you will excuse me, I could do more justice to your verses than yourself'; so takes them from him, and with her charming delivery, causes them to be voted very pretty."

In her letters to Dr. Channing, Miss Aikin writes of all the most interesting political and social questions of twenty years. There is often a genial feeling and catholic appreciation displayed, which are strangely exchanged for undiscerning judgment and a spirit almost harsh when she speaks of evangelical religion. Herself, seemingly, a Unitarian of the Unitarians, she is able to boast, without any regret at the falsity of his position and profession, that Mr. Malthus "slid into his pocket" a sermon of Dr. Channing's, saying, "It is a system which every good "mind must wish to be true"; and, while admitting, that "the doctrines called 'evange-"'lical' make all the noise now," adds, of the party so-called in the Established Church, "one "encouraging symptom is to be observed—they "have gradually and almost imperceptibly "quitted Calvinism for Arminianism"; .... "*of course* there must be many self-interested "hypocrites among them, and not a few sour and "censorious fanatics; and to a system so exclusive "as theirs, some bigotry must adhere, but I think "that many of them are so exemplarily good, and "so sincerely pious, and act from so profound a "sense of duty, that they must *at length win* "*from God the grace* to think more worthily of "His intentions towards the human race," &c. Similar passages, showing that "liberal" religionists are not altogether free from censoriousness and kindred accomplishments, we had marked in several letters, but willingly pass them by. We cannot, however, pass over without a smile the ignorance and impertinence of the statement that "it begins to be clear to all "parties that the doctrine of the Trinity can-"not be defended from Scripture, *so many of* "*the texts* formerly relied on *having yielded* "under the assaults of modern criticism." Similarly ignorant and ill-natured is the historical judgment "on the old Dissenters"—"that they "were usually lordly husbands, harsh parents, "merciless censors of their neighbours, systema-"tically hostile to all the amenities of life, but "not less fond of money, or more scrupulous in "the means of acquiring it, than the worldlings "whom they reprobated." Immediately after writing these words, Miss Aikin congratulates her relatives and herself that in escaping the "chains and darkness of Calvinism," they have also gained "*softness of manners*,"—but, surely *not* of spirit or of speech.

We must, however, part with Miss Aikin, greatly estimable in most respects, on good terms; and so we will quote the fine old lady's defence of her countrywomen against the American prejudices of Dr. Channing.

"Hampstead, Aug. 9, 1842.

"My dear Friend,—It grieves me to learn that illness has been the cause of your long silence; but it is past, I hope, and if your summer be bright and balmy like ours, it will give you strength to support the rigours of the coming winter. But oh that you would come to recruit in our milder climate! We should then soon exorcise that strange phantom of a petticoated man which your imagination has conjured up during your illness, and some demon has whispered you to call an Englishwoman. I am well persuaded that you could have formed no such notion of us when you were here, although I believe you then saw but little society, and that of an inferior kind. As to the very delicate subject of comparative beauty, our travellers attest that you have many very pretty girls; so have we, and even Miss Sedgwick pronounces that 'the Englishwoman is magnificent from twenty to five-and-forty.' We are satisfied; so let it rest. With respect to our step or stride, as you say, I have a little history to give you. Down to five-and-forty or fifty years ago, our ladies, tight-laced and 'propped on French heels,' had a short mincing step, pinched figures, pale faces, weak nerves, much affectation, a delicate helplessness, and miserable health. Physicians prescribed exercise, but to little purpose. Then came that event which is the beginning or end of everything—the French Revolution. The Parisian women, amongst other restraints, salutary, or the contrary, emancipated themselves from their stays and kicked off their *petits talons*. We followed the example, and, by way of improving upon it, learned to march of the drill-sergeant, mounted boots, and bid defiance to dirt and foul weather. We have now well-developed figures, blooming cheeks, active habits, firm nerves, natural and easy manners, a scorn of affectation, and vigorous constitutions. If your fair daughters would also learn to step out, their bloom would be less transient, and fewer would fill untimely graves. I admit, indeed, some unnecessary inelegance in the step of our pedestrian fair ones; but this does not extend to ladies of quality or real gentlewomen, who take the air chiefly in carriages or on horseback. They walk with the same quiet grace that pervades all their deportment, and to which you have seen nothing similar or comparable. When you mention our 'stronger gestures,' I know not what you mean. All Europe declares that we have no gesture. Madame de Staël ridiculed us as mere pieces of still life; and of untravelled gentlewomen that is certainly true in general. All governesses proscribe it. Where it exists, it arises from personal character. I have seen it engaging when the offspring of a lively imagination and warm feelings, repulsive when the result of a keen temper or dictatorial assumption. Again, your charge of want of delicacy I cannot understand. The women of every other European nation charge us with prudery, and I really cannot conceive of human being more unassailable by just reproach on this head than a well-conducted Englishwoman. We have indeed heard some whimsical stories of American damsels who would not for the world speak of the leg even of a table, or the back even of a chair; and I do confess that we are not delicate or indelicate to this point. But if you mean to allude to the enormities of Frances Wright, or even to some of the discussions of ———, I can only answer, we blush too. Be pleased to consider that you have yet seen in your country none of our ladies of high rank; and few of your people, excepting diplomatic characters, have had more than very transient glimpses of them here, while we have had the heads of your society with us. Now I must frankly tell you, in reference to your very unexpected claim for your countrywomen of superior refinement, that although I have seen several of them whose manners were too quiet and retiring to give the least offence, I have neither seen nor heard of any who, even in the society of our middle classes, were thought entitled to more than this negative commendation—any who have become prominent without betraying gross ignorance of more than conventional good breeding. The very tone of voice, the accent and the choice of phrase, give us the expression of extreme inelegance."

BOOKS RECEIVED.

Fern's Hollow; Wonderful Works; The Band of Christian Graces; From Dawn to Dark in Italy; Religious Tract Society. Lucy Aikin; Annals of the Church in Slaithwaite; Longman and Co. Baptism, its Mode and Subjects; Jackson, Walford, and Co. Beecher's Sermons, Parts 5 and 6, with a Portrait; J. Heaton and Son. Lays of the Pious Minstrels; Houlston and Wright. Family Walking Sticks; Three Opportunities; Julien Meall; S. W. Partridge. Logic; W. Allan and Co. Pilgrim's Progress; T. Murby. The Principles of Spiritualists Exposed; Hamilton and Co. The Church of the First Days; Macmillan and Co. Brigandage in Italy; Low and Co. The Early Scottish Church; T. and T. Clark. Our Eternal Homes; F. Pitman. Charnock's Works, Vol. 2; Nisbet and Co. Le Page's Petit Musée, 2 Vols.; Outlines of Modern Farming, Vol. 4; Campion Court; Virtue Brothers. Jesus Revealing the Heart of God; E. Stock. Hinton's Theological Works; The Little Woodman; Poetical History of England; Houlston and Wright. Heaven our Home; W. P. Nimmo. English Criticism; Longman and Co. A History of the World, Part 11; Walton and Maberly. Cassell's Publications. The Gospel Treasury; E. Stock. The Perpetual Curate, 3 Vols.; Blackwood and Sons. Christian Life in England in the Olden Times; T. Nelson and Sons. [A further list will appear next week].

Gleanings.

A lad seventeen years of age, died at Clitheroe on Monday, from the effects of chewing tobacco.

A festival of "reformed drunkards" was held at Leeds last week.

An Irishman has died at Inverkeithing, from having gorged himself with some of the apples cast ashore from the wreck of a French vessel recently lost in the neighbourhood.

The Saxonia, Transatlantic steamer, so long delayed on her passage, has at length arrived at Southampton with disabled machinery.

A child, eight months old, has just been smothered at Cambrai from a cat lying on it while asleep in its cradle.

A country paper speaks of a man who "died without the aid of a physician."

A lazy fellow begged alms, saying he could not find bread for his family. "Nor I," replied an industrious mechanic, "I am obliged to work for it."

The worst wheel in the carriage always makes the most noise.

Mr. Longfield, of Castle Mary, Ireland, has died while in a Turkish bath, which he was in the habit of frequently taking, sometimes as often as twice a-day.

Remains of an ancient British city have been discovered near Edinburgh.

"Marriage," said an unfortunate husband, "is the churchyard of love." "And you men," replied the not less unhappy wife, "are the grave-diggers."

"Mary, is your master at home?" — "No, sir, he's out." "I don't believe it." "Well, then, he'll come down and tell you so himself. Perhaps you'll believe him."

HEATHEN GODS AND THEIR "SERVICES."—The *Pekin Gazette* publishes a report from the Chinese Government on the extinction of the rebellion, which ends with the following words:—"It is therefore most needful that thanks be offered to the gods for their assistance. Wherefore the Board of Rites is directed to examine into the services rendered by the different gods, and to report to us."

ARTIFICIAL HEAT.—The late Lord Kelly had a very red face. "Pray, my lord," said Foote to him, "come and look over my garden wall—my cucumbers are very backward."

SHARP RETORT.—A dandy at an hotel table, who wanted the milk passed to him, thus asked for it,—"Please send your cow this way." To whom the landlady retorted as follows:—"Waiter, take the cow down to where that calf is bleating."

At an archiepiscopal dinner given towards the close of last year in Dublin, at which the Bishop of Cork was present, the following passage occurred:—"My Lord of Cork," said Archbishop Whately, "you stop the bottle." "If I do," replied John of Cork, "I ought to be screwed."

The chrysanthemums of the Temple-gardens are now blooming in perfection."

Mr. Banting's popularity has not been without fruit to three or four deserving institutions. The bulky author, it seems, printed 5,000 of his pamphlets and circulated them gratuitously. Subsequently 50,000 copies have been sold to the public, the profits on which, amounting to 171*l.* 3*s.* 2*d.*, have been divided by the author between the Printers' Pension Society, the Royal Hospital for Incurables, the British Home for Incurables, and the National Orthopædic Hospital.

Obituary.

THE REV. A. BUZACOTT.—A telegram from Sydney reports the death of another veteran missionary, the Rev. A. Buzacott, who laboured so successfully for many years in the Hervey group, South Pacific. It is not a little singular that he should have visited Danger Island in the John Williams, in the year 1857, introducing the first native teachers there, and should so soon have departed to his rest and reward, after hearing of the wreck of the noble missionary ship at that same island, where the now enlightened islanders showed the shipwrecked party no little kindness.

MR. J. R. M'CULLOCH, the well-known economist, died on Thursday, in the seventy-fifth year of his age. His "Dictionary of Commerce," "Statistical Account of the British Empire," and "Dictionary of Geography," are the works by which he was best known, but he wrote several others of lasting utility.

MR. ROBERT RANSOME, the head of the extensive and enterprising firm of Ransomes and Sims (Ipswich), died on Sunday evening week, at St. Goar, on the Rhine, after only a few days of serious illness. He had left home in good health in October on a continental tour, accompanied by his nephew, Mr. Allen, of London, and having visited the principal cities of Belgium, reached St. Goar. Here he became unwell, and had a stroke of paralysis. His eldest son, Mr. R. C. Ransome, reached St. Goar the day after his decease. From an obituary notice in the *Suffolk Chronicle* we extract the following eulogistic notice of the deceased:—

Mr. Ransome was in his seventieth year. He began his life, which, as the sequel proved, was to be marked by grand success, at fourteen as an apprentice. At twenty-three he entered into partnership with his father and brother James. How success attended their efforts—how their business gradually expanded through the mechanical genius brought to bear upon the manufacture of agricultural implements—how early industry, intense application, and an almost intuitive preception of the wants of the day, and of the means to supply them, culminated in the present colossal Orwell Works,—how the names of Ransomes and Sims, the title of the firm, have become "familiar as household words" in every nook of England, in every enterprising agricultural district of Europe, and even in other hemispheres—we stop not now to tell. Suffice it to say that great success has attended the firm in its various stages, and that the late Mr. Robert Ransome had his share, and no mean one, in contributing to the proud position which his successors have the happiness and good fortune to occupy. In recent years Mr. Ransome gradually weaned himself from commercial life.

We turn from Mr. Ransome's success in business to his character as a citizen, and here we have an example which may be held up for imitation in whatever sphere of usefulness you may choose to indicate. His loss to his family is great and irreparable; his immediate connections will miss a confiding and attached friend; the hundreds of *employés* at the Orwell Works will lose a kindhearted and sympathising employer; and the town within whose walls he was born, to which shortly before his death he was anticipating a happy return, and in whose varied interests he had spent an active, well-directed, and well-sustained life, will feel a blank it will be very difficult to fill up. Almost every tongue is vocal with reminiscences of his past acts of kindness, of the goodness of his heart, of the purity of his life. Warm as are the encomiums passed upon the deceased gentleman, they are no more than his fine, upright, and well-regulated course of life deserves. No one was, probably, better known in this district, and never, so far as our knowledge extends, has more general and sincere regret been felt at the loss of a citizen than is now experienced at his somewhat sudden decease. He was a large-hearted, liberal-minded man, and fortunately for his own peace of mind, his means were affluent, and thus he could make himself and others happy by contributing to the wants of the poor and the necessitous. He was a member of the Society of Friends, was gentle in demeanour as he was mild and serene in temper, and he exercised a power, withal, it would be difficult to estimate. There was nothing of the sectary about him. He enjoyed his own religious opinions, and left for others the same liberty as he claimed for himself. If they agreed with him, there was the right hand of friendship and a word of kindly recognition—if they differed, they met the same reception. He was consistent himself, and believed in everybody else's conscientiousness. In this respect, he was a model man. Exclusive as the principles of the Society of Friends may appear to some, his large-hearted sympathy embraced almost every religious and philanthropic object which had its origin in, or connection with, Ipswich. It would be less difficult to say what he did not assist than to say what he did. Scarcely a subscription list but bears his name. And as to local institutions and movements for the elevation of the working classes, they all had either his direct personal assistance by advocacy, or less prominent support from his purse: in not a few cases both. He took a good deal of pride in his own mass of workmen, and judging their fellows by them, he missed no opportunity, when it could be done with appropriateness, to dwell upon their virtues and honest worth. The Bible Society found in him a warm-hearted and constant friend. In the ragged-school he took a deep and personal interest, which was reciprocated, as far as their discernment allowed, by the children, in their deportment in his presence, and they hope to be permitted to attend with those who on Monday will pay their tribute of respect to his memory. He was a vice-president of the Mechanics' Institution and Working Men's College. The St. Helen's and St. Clement's Working Men's Club loses a sympathising friend. The East Suffolk Hospital also had a share of his attention, he being of the committee of management. Of the Temperance Society he was an attached member; and the Early Closing Movement found in him a ready advocate. He was a member of the Dock Commission,

being the only public corporate body in which he took a part. The proposal to establish the Albert Middle-class College at once elicited his support, and at his death he was one of the governors. In politics Mr. Ransome was a Liberal, but he seldom or never took an active part in the strife.

MR. HUDSON GURNEY.—On Wednesday afternoon expired Mr. Hudson Gurney, a gentleman of great wealth and standing in Norfolk, and perhaps the leading member of the house of Gurney. Mr. Gurney had been for some time in failing health, and had for several years past lived in complete retirement at his seat at Keswick, near Norwich. He was born in 1775, and was consequently at the period of his decease in his ninetieth year. Mr. Gurney outlived his generation, and may be pronounced a forgotten celebrity; but when Canning was coquetting with the Duke of Wellington, when Brougham was denouncing the procrastination and doubts of Eldon, when Huskisson was developing to an unappreciative world the doctrine of free trade, Mr. Hudson Gurney was a man of mark in the House of Commons, in which he had a seat for many years as member for Newport. His opinion was especially respected in matters of trade and finance, and any suggestions which he might be inclined to make were not regarded at all lightly. He possessed a fortune which was estimated roughly at 2,000,000*l*., for he was a partner in the great brewing firm of Barclay and Perkins. Mr. Gurney displayed a lavish liberality when appeals were made to him for charitable and other purposes, and in this respect his death will cause a void in the district which will not be easily made good.—*Post.*

ROBERT LANKESTER, ESQ, SOUTHAMPTON.—Our obituary this day records the death of Robert Lankester, Esq., who, after an illness of about four months, expired on Thursday last, at his residence, in this town, to which he had only returned the preceding Tuesday, he having been for the previous month seeking in vain a renewal of his health from the invigorating air of Winchester. Mr. Lankester had sustained the important position of postmaster in Southampton for upwards of twenty-seven years. Upon him, to a very great extent, have devolved plans and arrangements which from time to time have been necessitated by the continually increasing amount of our local and foreign correspondence. The town and the Post-office service have lost in him a very valuable public officer, and amongst those engaged in the docks, where his official duties so often called him, his energy of character and urbanity of manner have caused him to be universally respected, and his loss proportionably deplored. Mr. Lankester has been intimately connected with Albion Chapel ever since it was built, and by the possession of musical powers of a high order he has led the choir in that place of worship for many years past. As a Sunday-school teacher and superintendent he has contributed very largely to the religious training and culture of hundreds of our population. Mr. Lankester was, up to the period of his decease, the active and energetic secretary of the Royal British School in this town, and no institution or organisation that had for its object the elevation of the rising generation was ever allowed to pursue its course without enlisting the sympathies and active co operation of Mr. Lankester.—*Hants Independent.*

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

BIRTHS.

ASHTON.—Sept 30, at the London Mission-house, Madras, the wife of the Rev. John P. Ashton, M.A., of a daughter.

SMITH.—Nov. 2, at Hamburg, Germany, Augusta, Countess de Bentinck, wife of the Rev. James Smith, M.A., of a daughter.

SNASHALL.—Nov. 5, at 29, Promenade, Rochdale, the wife of the Rev. G. Snashall, B.A., of a daughter.

LOVELAND.—Nov. 12, at Upper Sydenham, the wife of Mr. Isaac Loveland, of a daughter.

BIDGOOD.—Nov. 13, at Bishop's Lodge, St. John's-wood, the wife of Frederick Bidgood, Esq., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BAKER—LAMB.—Oct. 28, at the Congregational Chapel, West-street, Wyvenhoe, by the Rev. J. R. Smith, Mr. William Baker, to Mrs. Mary Ann Lamb, both of Brightlingsea.

KINGHAM—DYSON.—Nov. 2, at the Baptist Chapel, Haddenham, Bucks, by the father of the bride, Mr. G. Kingham, of Haddenham, to Sarah, second daughter of the Rev. A. Dyson, of Haddenham, formerly of Rotherham

CORNOCK—TILLEY.—Nov. 5, at the Tabernacle, Wotton-under-Edge, by the Rev J. Glanville, Mr. Wm. Cornock, of Tabernacle Pitch, to Miss Emma Tilley of Wotton-under-Edge

TILL—ROBINSON.—Nov. 5, at the Independent Chapel, Richmond, by the Rev. H. Oakley, Mr. James Till Pudsey, to Dora, second daughter of Mr. John Robinson, of Richmond.

KNIGHT—WHEELOCK.—Nov 8, at the Independent Chapel, Hinckley, Mr W Knight, to Miss Sarah Wheelock.

HARDY—ACKROYD.—Nov. 9, at Horton Lane Chapel, by the Rev. Dr. Campbell, Edmund Pearmeth, youngest son of Mr. Hardy, to Mary Ann, only daughter of the late Mr. E. Ackroyd.

CARLTON—STOW.—Nov. 9, at the Congregational Chapel, Lowestoft, by the Rev. D. J. Evans, Stephen Carlton, Esq., of Hadleigh Hamlet, to Elizabeth, daughter of Joseph G. Stow, Esq., of Boxford, and niece of the late Rev. T. L. Stow, Adelaide.

NEWALL—HAIGH.—Nov 9, at Sion Chapel, Halifax, by the Rev. B. Dale, Mr. Chas. Newall, to Miss Mary Ann Haigh, both of Warley

ALLEN—LANE.—Nov. 9, at Warwick-street Chapel, Leamington, by the Rev. J. W. Percy, the Rev. George John Allen, B.A., of Warwick, eldest son of Henry Allen, Esq., of Chichester, to Jane Sophia, youngest daughter of Thomas Willington Lane, Esq., of Binswood crescent, Leamington.

FITZGERALD—KIRKMAN.—Nov. 9, at the Cathedral, Manchester, by the Rev. T. Troutbeck, M.A., Minor Canon, Maurice Fitzgerald, Esq, of Sale, to Mary Broadbent, eldest daughter of James Kirkman, Esq., Ardwick.

HILL—ALDRED.—Nov 10, at Hare-court Chapel, Canonbury, by the Rev. A. Raleigh, S. Hill, jun., Esq., of Ilford, to Martha Susanna, daughter of the late Mr. J. Aldred, of Newnham.

GLOSSER—SHORT.—Nov. 12, at the Baptist Chapel, Thrissell street, Bristol, by the Rev. W. Hill, Mr. Joseph Glosser, to Miss Mary Emily Short. No cards.

DEATHS.

WILSON.—Nov. 5, at Wincobank Hall, Sheffield (the residence of her grandmother, Mrs. Read), Catharine, daughter of William Wilson, Esq., of Sherwood Hall, Mansfield, in her twenty-seventh year.

RANSOME.—Nov. 6, at St. Goar, Rhenish Prussia, Mr. Robt. Ransome, of Ipswich, aged sixty-nine.

STOW.—Nov. 6, at the Bridge of Allan, aged seventy-two, David Stow, Esq., of Glasgow.

LANGFORD.—Nov. 7, at his residence, 12, Milton-terrace, Wandsworth-road, Mr. Langford, in the eighty-sixth year of his age.

BELL.—Nov. 7, at 3, Raby-place, Bath, Sarah, the beloved wife of Henry Bell, M.D., aged eighty years.

BRIGHT.—Nov. 8, at Llandudno, aged nearly six, Leonard, third son of John Bright, Esq., M.P.

MEAD.—Nov. 8, at Richmond-place, Sydenham-hill, Sydenham, Mr. James Mead, in the ninetieth year of his age (formerly of Leeds).

PAUL.—Nov. 8, at his residence, Fonnereau-road, Ipswich, Robert Paul, aged fifty-seven.

STAIR.—Nov. 9, at Oxenford Castle, the Right Hon. North Hamilton Dalrymple, ninth Earl of Stair, in his eighty-ninth year.

FALVEY.—Nov. 10, at her residence, 52, Above-bar, Southampton, after a short illness, Eliza, the beloved wife of Mr. T. Falvey, editor of the *Hants Independent*, aged fifty-one.

LANKESTER.—Nov. 10, Robert Lankester, Esq., of Southampton, aged sixty-four.

WHITBY.—Nov. 12, at Bridgwater, of diphtheria, Edith Anna, eldest daughter of Mr. Whitby, bookseller, aged eleven years.

PRATT.—Nov. 13, at Cuckfield, Sussex, aged forty-five, Jemima, the beloved wife of Mr. Daniel Pratt, of Bolt-court, Fleet-street, London, and Cuckfield.

BROWN.—Nov. 15, in the faith and hope of the Gospel, Ann, the beloved wife of Mr. Edmund Brown, aged sixty-nine years.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—BAD LEGS.—Any unnatural discharge from the skin is at all times disagreeable, but in hot weather it becomes irritating, sometimes offensive. Bad legs, old wounds, scrofula, and scorbutic eruptions are cooled, soothed, and cured by Holloway's Ointment. It at once arrests all diseases of the surface, by purifying and regulating the circulation in their neighbourhood, by giving energy to the nerves of the affected part, and by expelling all poisonous and noxious matters. It ejects the seeds of all virulent eruptions and ulcerations, and thus confers no partial or temporary boon, but a complete and permanent cure. By means of these remedies all sufferers may aim at attaining health, and will invariably succeed.

Markets.

CORN EXCHANGE, LONDON, Monday, Nov. 14.

There was a better show of English wheat this morning; but our millers were not disposed to operate, and the bulk of the supply remained unsold towards the close, factors being unable to proceed with sales at last week's rates. For foreign wheat the demand remains limited, and the business transacted to-day has been at about the quotations of last Monday. Barley of all descriptions sells slowly at the rates of last week. Beans and peas dull at former prices. The arrivals of oats from abroad continue on a very liberal scale. The trade for this article to-day has participated in the general dulness, and prices remain without alteration from this day week.

BREAD.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 6½d to 7d; household ditto, 5d to 6d.

BUTCHERS' MEAT, ISLINGTON, Monday, November 14.

The total imports of foreign stock into London last week amounted to 16,173 head. In the corresponding week in 1863 we received 9,401; in 1863, 8,280; in 1861, 5,837; in 1860, 8,242; 1859, 6,210; 1858, 6,745. The supply of foreign stock on offer here to-day was large, but its general quality was inferior. Sales progressed slowly, at drooping prices. From our own grazing districts the receipts of beasts fresh up this morning were only moderate, both as to number and quality. The arrivals from Scotland were very prime. For all breeds the demand ruled heavy, at a decline in the quotations, compared with Monday last, of 2d. per 8lbs. and a total clearance was not effected The general top figure for beef was 5s. 4d. per 8lbs. There was a fair show of Irish bullocks. The arrivals from Lincolnshire, Leicestershire, and Northamptonshire comprised 2,500 shorthorns, &c.; from other parts of England, 800 various breeds; from Scotland, 178 Scots and crosses; and from Ireland, 450 oxen and heifers. With most breeds of sheep the supply was good. Downs, half-breds, &c., moved off steadily, at full quotations. Otherwise the mutton trade was heavy, at 2d. per 8lbs. less money. The highest figure for best old Downs was 5s. 10d. per 8lbs. Calves, the supply of which was moderate, were in slow request, at full prices, viz., from 4s. to 5s. per 8lbs. Prime small pigs were quite as dear as last week, but large hogs were very dull.

Per 8lbs. to sink the Offal.

	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.
Inf. coarse beasts.	3 4	to 4 0	Prime Southdown	5 6	to 5 8
Second quality	4 2	4 8	Lambs		
Prime large oxen.	4 10	5 2	Lge. coarse calves	3 10	4 4
Prime Scots, &c.	5 4	5 6	Prime small	4 6	4 10
Coarse inf. sheep.	3 8	4 2	Large hogs	3 6	4 0
Second quality	4 6	4 10	Neat sm. porkers.	4 2	4 10
Pr. coarse woolled	5 0	5 4			

Suckling calves, 16s to 20s. Quarter-old store pigs, 20s to 26s each

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL, Monday, November 14.

The supplies of town and country-killed meat on sale at these markets are but moderate. For all descriptions the trade is firm, at our quotations.

Per 8lbs. by the carcase.

	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.
Inferior beef	3 0	to 3 4	Small pork	4 6	to 5 0
Middling ditto	3 6	4 0	Inf. mutton	3 4	4 0
Prime large do.	4 2	4 4	Middling ditto	4 2	4 6
Do. small do.	4 6	4 8	Prime ditto	4 8	5 0
Large pork.	3 6	4 4	Veal	3 10	4 10

PRODUCE MARKET, TUESDAY, NOV. 15.

TEA—Business has remained inactive, the trade having been occupied with the samples of the quality to be offered at public sale to-day.

SUGAR—The market has remained rather dull, although prices generally are well sustained. In the refined market there is little change of importance to report on values.

COFFEE—There has been a strong demand for colonial descriptions at about previous quotations. Stocks on hand, compared with those of the same period of last year, show a slight increase.

RICE—A fair amount of business has been done, and full rates are current for all descriptions.

PROVISIONS, Monday, Nov. 14.—The arrivals last week from Ireland were 3,408 firkins butter, and 1,989 bales of bacon; and from foreign ports 1,746 casks of butter, and 921 bales bacon. In the Irish butter market there was rather more business transacted last week, influenced by the advanced prices obtained for foreign; best Dutch improved to 128s. There was a better feeling in the market. The bacon market ruled firm at the late decline. Sales of best Waterford made 58s. on board, landed rates from 52s. to 60s., according to quality, weights, &c.

POTATOES.—BOROUGH AND SPITALFIELDS, Monday, Nov. 14.—These markets continue to be tolerably supplied with home-grown potatoes, but the arrivals are mostly confined to the home-growth, the receipts of foreign produce being small. For most qualities there is a steady demand, and prices rule firm, with a tendency to improvement for fine samples. Last week's import was 100 tons from Groningen, 6 bags from Hamburg, 44 bags, &c., from Rotterdam, 15 bags from Antwerp, and 13 baskets from Ostend.

SEEDS, Monday, Nov. 14.—In the seed market there has been an improved inquiry for seeds during the past week. In red a large quantity has been taken, principally for export to the continent, at full prices, and the market is now bare of available parcels. White seed has been more inquired for. Trefoils also met more inquiry, and where sales were made full prices were obtained. The quantity of new seed offering, of any description, is very limited.

FLAX, HEMP, COIR, &c., Saturday, Nov. 12.—The market for flax is steady, at full prices. Hemp is somewhat firmer, clean Russian being quoted at 32*l*. to 34*l*. 5s. per ton on the spot. Jute moves off slowly, at extreme rates. Coir goods are steady in price.

WOOL, Monday, November 14.—Although the public sales of colonial wool will be commenced on Thursday next, there is rather more firmness in the demand for all kinds of home-grown wool. In prices, however, no change has taken place. The supplies of wool on offer are by no means extensive.

TALLOW, Monday, Nov. 14.—The tallow trade is steady to-day, at the prices current at the close of last week. P.Y.C. is quoted at 41s. per cwt. on the spot. Town tallow is selling at 41s. 3d. net cash. Rough fat 2s. 2½d. per 8lbs.

OIL, Monday, Nov. 14.—The oil trade, generally speaking, is quiet, at about previous rates. Rape shows the principal change in value from last week. Turpentine is firmer at 63s. for French spirits. American refined Petroleum 1s. 11½d. to 2s. 1d. per gallon.

COALS, Monday, November 14.—Market without alteration from last day. Hetton's, 23s.; Haswell's, 23s.; Hartlepool, 23s.; Tees, 23s; Hartley's, 20s. 3d.; Heugh Hall, 22s. 6d.; Kelloe, 22s. 6d.; Eden Main, 22s. 38 fresh arrivals, 3 left from last market; 55 at sea.

Advertisements.

NEW EDITION.—POST FREE.

GABRIEL'S PAMPHLET on the TEETH.
(ILLUSTRATED AND DESCRIPTIVE)

Explaining the only effectual mode of supplying Artificial Teeth without pain, to answer in every particular the purpose of natural masticators.

GABRIEL'S "Pamphlet on the Teeth" should be read by all who value health, and before consulting a Dentist.—Morning Herald.

These Teeth are supplied on the principle of Capillary Attraction and Suction, thus dispensing entirely with springs, and are supplied at moderate charges.

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CITY ESTABLISHMENT:
36. LUDGATE-HILL. 36.
(Four Doors from the Railway Bridge.)
134, DUKE-STREET, LIVERPOOL; and
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